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PERIODICALS

The REVIEW is indebted to Robert F. Foerster for abstracts of articles in Italian periodicals, and to R. S. Saby for abstracts of articles in Danish and Swedish periodicals.

Theory

(Abstracts by W. M. Adriance)

AFTALION, A. *Les trois notions de la productivité*. Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Mar.-Apr., May-June, 1911. Pp. 65.

Holds that total productivity, specific productivity in goods, and specific productivity in value should be carefully distinguished. But perhaps the main interest of the study attaches to the author's consideration of the proposition that the marginal productivity of an agent and its remuneration vary together. The meaning of the word "productivity" is not clear. The suspicion arises that it means nothing more nor less than "desiredness," in which case the proposition reduces to the truism that an agent is remunerated in proportion to the degree of desire for it.

BICKERDIKE, C. F. *The principle of land value taxation*. Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 15.

The valid principle which underlies and justifies land value taxation is not the redistribution of wealth, but the maximizing of efficiency in production. Land values should be taxed for local rather than for national purposes, as the land value is created by the aggregation of people in the locality, and efficiency is promoted when the creators of value profit by it.

BRISMAN, S. *Kapitalet och kapitalräntan*. Ek. Tids., No. 3, 1912. Pp. 32.

The author finds indefinite terminology the great source of difficulties in the study of capital and points out different ways in which the word is used. He discards the productivity theory of interest and likewise that of Böhm-Bawerk, agreeing with Cassel that the interest rate can only be understood in the light of supply and demand capital.

BRISMAN, S. *Prof. Wicksells framställning af kapitalet och kapitalräntan*. Ek. Tids., No. 4, 1912. Pp. 13.

A criticism of Prof. Wicksell's presentation of capital and interest in his recently published "Lectures in Political Economy"—on the whole, unfavorable.

EHRENBERG, R. *Zur gegenwärtigen Krisis in der deutschen Wirtschaftswissenschaft. Privatwirtschaftliche Untersuchungen*. Archiv f. exakte Wirtschaftsforschung, IV, 1912. Pp. 23; 40.

These articles give some clue to the present status of economics in Germany, as to method and point of view. The author outlines his own views and those of Pohle, Sombart, and Schmoller, noting the particulars in which his own system is out of the ordinary.

EDGEWORTH, F. Y. and MOORE, H. L. *Professor Moore's "Laws of Wages."* Econ. Journ., June, 1912.

In a review in the March number of the Journal, Professor Edgeworth takes issue with Professor Moore at certain points. In the June number both men continue the discussion. The argument is largely mathematical in character.

GIDE, C. *Le matérialisme et l'économie politique.* Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 11.

Read at a meeting for the discussion of present day materialism—a meeting at which Bergson, Henri Poincaré and others were present. At first glance the science would seem ultra materialistic. But the idea of wealth has undergone an upward evolution. It has been conceived successively as the “product of the *earth*, the product of *labor*, the product of *desire*. And the desire for wealth tends to be successively a desire for *gratification*, a desire for *power*, and a desire to render *service*.” The article gives a broadly optimistic and non-materialistic interpretation of present day economic forces.

I. F. *Industristatistikens "produktionsvärde."* Ek. Tids., No. 4, 1912. Pp. 7.

An unfavorable criticism of that part of the 1910 Statistical Report (Swedish) which deals with the “value of production.”

JANNACCONE, P. *Il "Parettaio."* Rif. Soc., May, 1912. Pp. 32.

Pareto has had the misfortune of achieving a vogue; his writings have been freely cribbed by newer economists. The author's thesis is substantiated by many citations.

LEHNFELDT, R. A. *Public loans and the modern theory of interest.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 18.

An interesting attempt to formulate practical rules for the issuing, repaying, and refunding of government loans in accordance with the modern theory of interest as worked out by Irving Fisher and others.

LORIA, A. *Pro doctrina mea.* Rif. Soc., Apr., 1912. Pp. 25.

A refutation of charges that have been directed by various critics during late years against certain of the author's leading theories, particularly as regards income.

MACDONALD, R. A. *Ricardo's criticisms of Adam Smith.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 44.

An attempt is made to account for the conflict of opinion.

MUTSCHLER. *L'organisation des consommateurs et la théorie marxiste.* Rev. Soc., Feb., 1912.

O'FARRELL, H. H. *The possibility of certain gains from protection duties.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 6.

Combats Professor Taussig's proposition (*Principles of Economics*, bk. IV, ch. 37, sec. 1.) that in certain hypothetical cases the disadvantages of protection may, to some extent, be offset by an increased purchasing power over foreign, as distinguished from domestic, commodities.

PATTEN, S. M. *The revival of economic orthodoxy.* Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1912. Pp. 4.

An attack directed against Professor Carver's article in the May number of the "Popular Science Monthly." The subject of dispute is the law of diminishing returns. (Cf. article by J. R. Turner, noted below.)

POHLE, L. *Das schwabesche Gesetz über das Verhältnis von Einkommen und Miete.* Zeitschr. f. Socialwis. III, 2, 1912. Pp. 4.

An interpretation of certain statistics bearing on the relation between income and rent in a number of German cities.

POTRON, M. *Possibilité et détermination du juste salaire et du juste prix.* Mouv. Soc., Apr. 15, 1912.

SPANN, O. *Neuere sozialphilosophische literatur.* Zeitschr. f. Socialwis., July, 1912. Pp. 10.

Comments on a group of books in the socio-philosophical field; among them Vorländer's *Kant und Marx*, Plenge's *Marx und Hegel*, Mayer-Moreau's *Hegels Socialphilosophie*, and Windelband's *Einleitung in die Philosophie*.

TURGEON, C. *Le conception matérialiste de l'histoire d'après Marx et Engels.* Rev. d'Econ. Pol., May-June, 1911. Pp. 42.

A merciless inquiry as to just what Marx and Engels meant by the economic interpretation of history. The writer accuses Marx of vagueness, and Engels of hedging.

TURNER, J. R. *Henry C. Carey's attitude toward the Ricardian theory of rent.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 29.

Ricardo's rent concept is static: Carey's dynamic. So though Carey's slogan was "increasing returns," his concept was not antithetical to Ricardo's as is currently stated. The two men simply proposed different problems to themselves. Their views "were not opposite views of the same thing."

VACCARO, M. A. *La concezione sociologico del progresso.* Riv. Ital. di Sociol., Mar.-Apr., 1912.

A discussion of the origin of the notion of progress, an historical survey of changes in the notion, and a statement of some of the implications of progress.

WOODBURY, R. M. *Wages and ability.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 5.

An adverse criticism of Professor H. L. Moore's *Laws of Wages*.

Economic History, Foreign

(Abstracts by Clive Day)

BALLOT, C. *La révolution technique et les débuts de la grande exploitation dans la métallurgie française: L'introduction de la fonte au coke en France et la fondation du Creusot.* Rev. d'Hist. Doct. Econ., No. 1, 1912. Pp. 33.

A valuable contribution, based on material in the National Archives,

describing the means taken to secure a knowledge of the new metallurgical processes from abroad, and the active part played by a brother of John Wilkinson in their application at Creusot; and suggesting the reasons why the iron industry developed so slowly in France.

BUER, M. C. *The industrial revolution and the middle classes*. Clare Market Rev., May, 1912.

CRESSY, E. H. *Some social and economic results of the revolution in China*. Survey, Oct. 5, 1912. Pp. 3.

DELVAILLE, J. *Ange Goudar et son projet pour la repopulation en 1756*. Rev. d'Hist. Doct. Econ., No. 1, 1912. Pp. 28.

Summary and appreciation of the projects of Goudar, in *Les intérêts de la France mal entendus*, to stimulate the growth of the French population.

DOUBT, A. G. *Economic changes in the textile and dress industries*. Econ. Journ., June, 1912. Pp. 5.

Statistical study with respect chiefly to capital and persons employed.

FERNAND-JACQ. *Le bi-centenaire de Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1912)*. Journ. des Econ., June, 1912. Pp. 14.

An appreciative and sharp criticism of Rousseau's work and influence. He is pictured as the patron saint of modern demagogy.

GRAS, N. S. B. *Tudor "Books of Rates": A chapter in the history of the English customs*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 10.

A substantial contribution both to the bibliography and to the substance of commercial history.

GUERIN, L. *Le développement économique de la France: les industries textiles*. Mus. Soc. Mem., May, 1912. Pp. 43.

The author, himself a distinguished manufacturer, gives an admirable account of the present condition of French textile manufactures, with a suggestion of the reforms which seem to him desirable.

HAMILTON, M. A. *Sozialreform und öffentliche Meinung in England*. Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 4, 1912. Pp. 22.

A comprehensive survey of conditions and tendencies of the last few years; inevitably more broad than deep.

LAFOND, G. *L'évolution économique de la République Argentine*. Journ. des Econ., June, July, Aug., 1912. Pp. 11, 9, 23.

REDFIELD, W. C. *The progress of Japanese industry*. Oriental Rev., Sept., 1912. Pp. 8.

Popular and general account; defends Japanese against charge of commercial dishonesty.

SNODGRASS, J. H. *A year's economic review of Russia*. Daily Cons. & Trade Repts., Oct. 9, 1912. Pp. 7.

VOVARD, A. *D'une bibliographie générale d'histoire économique*. Monde Econ., Mar. 16, 1912.

————— *The rise and fall of the indigo industry in India.* Econ. Journ., June, 1912. Pp. 10.

Traces the development of indigo planting until 1897, when the Germans began to compete successfully with the synthetic product.

Economic Geography

(Abstracts by E. V. D. Robinson)

BAIN, H. F. *Alaska coal-land problems.* Bull. Am. Inst. of Min. Engrs., Aug., 1912.

BELBY, G. T. *The coal resources of Great Britain.* Mech. Engr., May 10, 1912.

HEWES, J. E. *Advantages to communities through the development of water-powers.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Oct. 9, 1912.

Power developments would check floods, improve navigation, and save coal. Government should let power sites go to private interests, free or at nominal rental. Technically possible to cover the United States with network of high tension lines.

KALMUS, H. T. *Conservation and research.* Science Conspectus, Apr., 1912.

Output of coal and iron has doubled in 10 years which "means that output of last decade has exceeded all previous decades." Half of coal is left in ground and of that raised, only 11 per cent is effectively utilized. Business of research man is to raise this per cent. Similar opportunities exist in many industries.

PARKER, E. W. *The coal supplies and coal production of the United States.* Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., June, 1912.

Coalfields of the United States aggregate 310,000 square miles so far as known, but may exceed 500,000, and contain probably 3,200,000 million tons or eight times the reserves of all Europe. Total use to date is less than one half of one per cent of the original supply.

————— *Mineral wealth wasted in the United States.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., Sept., 14, 1912.

Summary of report on mineral wastes of Bureau of Mines.

Agricultural Economics

(Abstracts by John Lee Coulter)

BEATY, D. G. *Management of farm land.* Farm and Home (Mass.), No. 687, 1912.

Different systems of renting land as they affect both landlord and tenant.

BROOMHALL, W., editor. *Ownership or tenancy of agricultural land.* Country Gentleman (London), Estate Book, 1911. Pp. 5.

Merits of ownership considered and discussion as to desirability of small proprietorship *vs.* the present tenant system. Present system—farms generally operated by tenants—defended.

CANCE, A. E. *The decline of the rural population in New England*. Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 5.

CARVER, T. N. *Economic significance of changes in country population*. Ann. Am. Acad., No. 129, 1912. Pp. 4.

Careful review of present tendency; statement of its significance; steps to stop the movement; and discussion of probable results.

CORBETT, J. S. *Agricultural coöperation*. Coöperation (London), No. 2, 1911. Pp. 4.

Discussion of possibilities of coöperation, profits of middlemen, increase in prices of farm products, and large tenant *vs.* small holders.

COULTER, J. L. *The rural South*. Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 20.

Paper presented at joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association. A review of the changes in extent and organization of agricultural activities in the South from 1860 to 1910, including a study of the size of farms, tenant and labor systems. In the same number are discussions of this paper by E. C. Branson, W. E. Dubois, H. B. Frissell, and W. H. Glasson.

DE FONTGALLAND, A. *Le développement économique de la France. L'agriculture*. Mus. Soc. Mém., Mar., 1912. Pp. 52.

A comparatively brief but comprehensive review of the present status of the agricultural industry as well as the chief changes in recent years and the reasons for such changes, such as legislation, exports, and imports. Statistics show the value, number and extent of agricultural holdings, the sizes of farms, organizations of farmers, etc. Introductory and concluding papers by M. Viger (Pres.).

GILLETTE, J. M. *Nature of the rural social problem*. Quart. Journ. Univ. N. Dak., Apr., 1912. Pp. 12.

Covers many economic as well as social problems. To be chapter VII in forthcoming book on *Rural Sociology*.

GRAY, L. C. *Southern agriculture, plantation system, and the negro problem*. Ann. Am. Acad., March, 1912. Pp. 9.

A study of the present plantation system, large *vs.* small farms, hired labor system *vs.* tenant system, credit system, etc.

HIBBARD, B. H. *The decline of rural population*. Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 10.

Paper presented at joint meeting of American Economic Association and American Statistical Association. Brief summarization of movement and present status in different parts of the United States.

HOUGHTON, M. B. *Marketing of the cotton crop of the South*. Bull. Agr. Dept. Ala., No. 49, 1911. Pp. 13.

Present system of marketing condemned and faults noted; speculation as a factor described and condemned; substitute system outlined and advocated.

LANWICK, M. *Tariff revision and agrarian protection in Belgium*. Rev. Econ. Intern., III, No. 2, 1911. Pp. 26.

Legislative needs of Belgium farmers and extent to which past laws have influenced the prosperity of farmers.

MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE. *Rival land policies*. Nineteenth Cent., June, 1912.

MILLER, E. E. *The need for long leases*. Country Gentleman, No. 5, 1912. Pp. 13.

Reasons why the short-term lease is wrong from viewpoint of public policy, as well as that of tenant and landlord, and advocacy of long-term leases.

DE MOLINARI, M. *Movement agricole*. Journ. des Econ., Nov. 15, 1911; Feb., 1912; May, 1912. Pp. 12, 12, 12.

A series of articles covering a wide scope from scientific discoveries, use of fertilizers, telephones and automobiles in agriculture, to the supply and demand of products, exports and imports, organization for sale, agricultural insurance, etc.

NELSON, H. N. *A successful farmers' elevator*. Nebr. Farmer, No. 1, 1912. Pp. 3.

An examination of the 22 years of experience of a successful farmers coöperative elevator company.

OPPERMANN, A. *Fremtidsudsigterne for dansk Naaletrå*. Nat. ök. Tids. Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 19.

In the last thirty years pine tree culture has increased with great rapidity in Denmark and presents new problems in forest management.

PROTHERO, R. E. *Agricultural laborers and landlords*. Quart. Rev., May, 1912.

SYMONS, G. *Small holdings*. Agr. Students' Gaz., New series, No. 5, 1911. Pp. 4.

Discussion of experience of new holders of small farms who devote all of their time to their farms and of those who cultivate small tracts in addition to their regular employment; also, consideration of the benefits of credit.

TSCHUPROW, A. *The break-up of the village community in Russia*. Econ. Journ., June, 1912. Pp. 25.

Historical, descriptive, and analytical survey of movement.

TWITCHELL, G. M. *A better net price: the rights of the producer in the consumer's dollar*. Amer. Cult., No. 11, 1911. Pp. 4.

Abstract of address before Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Analysis of proportion of each dollar which goes to farmer and middlemen.

WOLFF, H. W. *Small holdings and land banks*. Econ. Rev., Apr. 15, 1912.

————— *Two views of the "back to the land" movement*. World's Wk., Apr., 1912.

————— *Diversified farming with tenants in Louisiana.* Farm and Ranch, No. 1, 1912. Pp. 4, 5, 8.

Experience in combining the hired labor system and tenant system with diversified farming; successes, and possibilities of re-organization of southern plantation system.

————— *The rural exodus in France.* Ireland Journ. (Dept. Agric. & Tech. Instr.), 1911. Pp. 4.

Historical and statistical study of movement with attempt to give reasons for same, and remedies suggested.

Railways

(Abstracts by Ernest R. Dewsnup)

ACWORTH, W. M. and PAISH, G. *British railways: their accounts and statistics.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., June, 1912. Pp. 57.

The returns, though improved by the act of 1911, still fail to provide for certain important items, of which ton and passenger mileage is the most important.

COLEMAN, W. C. *The commerce clause and intra-state rates.* Columbia Law Rev., April, 1912.

The Minnesota rate decision is criticized adversely.

DAUSSET, M. L. *The influence of an electric railway in the development of large cities and their social aspects.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Aug. 3, 1912. Pp. 2.

By the comptroller of the city of Paris. There is included a table showing the increase in rides per inhabitant in most of the large cities of the world.

DESFORGES, G. *Transports intérieurs français et transports internationaux.* Journ. des Transports, July 6, 1912. Pp. 2.

Discusses the liability of the carrier for loss or damage in the case of both internal traffic and that conveyed under the regulations of the Berne Convention.

DUNN, S. O. *Government regulation of railway operation.* Proceedings St. Louis Ry. Club, Sept. 13, 1912. Pp. 34.

Discusses legislation relating to accidents, reciprocal demurrage, pooling and labor disputes.

EDGEWORTH, F. Y. *Contributions to the theory of railway rates. III.* Econ. Journ., June, 1912. Pp. 21.

Under the head of monopoly value, considers the influence of demand and cost and their variations, on discriminations in rates.

EVERSMAN. *Die canadische Ueberlandbahn und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. II, III.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 50.

Special attention to (1) competing lines, (2) the significance of the road with regard to colonization, farming and the grain trade, (3) tariff policy and legislative control.

FINLEY, A. *Effect of transportation on the cost of living.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., Sept. 28, 1912. P. 1.

Railway transportation has done more than its pro-rata share in keeping the cost of living down to the minimum.

GAINES, M. W. *Reasonable regulation of railway rates.* Ry. Age. Gaz., June 28, 1912. Pp. 4.

The decisions of the commission in the Spokane and Intermountain cases are severely criticised, and the present system of rate-making is condemned.

GEDDIE, L. *The transafrican railway.* Chambers' Journ., July, 1912.

HANSEL, C. *Railroad appraisal and taxation in N. J.* Engg. News, Aug., 22, 1912. Pp. 2½.

Explains and defends the method of appraisal followed in the New Jersey valuation.

HEINE, R. *Die Verbesserung des Güterverkehrs auf den k. k. Staatsbahnen.* Zeitsch. d. Oest. Ing. u. Arch. Ver., May 17, 1912. Pp. 2½.

An official exposition of the operating needs of the Austrian state railway system.

HILL, J. J. *History of the Great Northern Railway.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., Sept. 28, 1912. Pp. 1½.

HURD, E. C. *The organization for and methods and results of physical valuation in Nebraska.* Engg. & Con., July 31, 1912. Pp. 5.

By the valuation engineer of the state railway commission.

JOHNSON, E. R. *The canal and transcontinental traffic.* Ry. Age. Gaz., Aug. 2, 9, 1912. Pp. 8.

JOHNSTON, H. H. *Railway projects in Africa and the near east.* Nineteenth Cent., Sept., 1912. Pp. 12.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer français en 1911. I. II.* L'Econ. Franç., July 27, Aug. 17, 1912. Pp. 4.

LOOMIS, N. H. *Taxation in Keith county, Nebraska.* Ry. Age Gaz., Aug. 16, 1912. P. ½.

In Keith county, the Union Pacific pays taxes at the rate of \$11.48 per capita of population, as against \$9.52 paid by other property. It pays 55.38 per cent of all its net earnings in the county.

MACLER, C. *Les crédits supplémentaires des chemins de fer de l'Etat devant le Parlement.* Journ. des Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 14.

MARKS, M. M. *Bourne bill's many defects.* Greater New York, July 15, 1912. Pp. 2.

Text of a hostile report on the Bourne parcels post zone bill by the postal committee of the Merchant's Association of New York.

MARTIN, P. F. *Le chemin de fer de Bagdad.* Journ. des Transports, July 20, 1912. P. 1.

Reproduced from the "Railway Gazette" of London. The Bagdad railway project is under the domination of German financial interests and is likely to prove a good thing to them. The line assures to Germany commercial predominance in the Orient.

McPHERSON, L. G. *Commerce, the commission and the courts.* Ry. Age Gaz., June 21, 1912. Pp. 3.

A brief outline of a number of the cases in which conflict of opinion has occurred between the Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Court.

MERTENS. *Die wirtschaftliche Lage Russlands an der Hand des Entwurfes zum Reichsbudget, 1912.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 19.

NEWCOMB, H. T. *Railway capitalization and traffic.* Ry. Age Gaz., Sept. 13, 1912. Pp. 2½.

Future investments of capital in the railways of the United States will show decreasing rates of return, when measured by the volume of transportation or, unless rates are reduced, by the revenue produced.

OYEN, H. *Making business to order.* World's Wk., July, 1912. Pp. 4½.

Examples are given of the way in which industrial development has been fostered by the Santa Fé railway.

PARDEE, J. S. *How we kicked sixteen billions upstairs.* American, Sept., 1912. Pp. 9.

With light touch, the author depicts the advantages that have accrued to the railways from regulation.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Les résultats de l'exploitation des chemins de fer français, anglais et allemands en 1910.* Journ. des Transports, June 1, 1912. Pp. 2½.

An abstract of M. Colson's annual review in the "Revue Politique et Parlementaire." Operating ratio continues to increase in France (1908-10) while decreasing in England and Germany. Growth of operating revenue has been much less rapid in France than in Germany.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Le rapport Rivet, sur le travail des agents des chemins de fer en 1910.* Journ. des Transports, June 29, 1912. Pp. 3.

Summary of the official report of M. Rivet, showing average hours of labor on the various railways of France, and also the number of complaints put forward by railway employees.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Le transport international des bagages sur les chemins de fer.* Journ. des Transports, July 20, 1912. Pp. 3.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *La démocratisation de la vitesse.* Journ. des Transports, Aug. 10, 1912. Pp. 3½.

Summary of papers, by P. Meuriot and J. Bernard, appearing in the "Bulletin of the Statistical Society of Paris." Statistics are given to show the extent of the reduction in time of transit and cost of travel (passenger) on French railways from 1877 to 1907, also of the growth of third-class travel from 1899 to 1907.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Les exploitations d'Etat*. Journ. des Transports, Aug. 17, 1912. Pp. 2½.

An abstract of those chapters of M. Colson's *Organisme Economique et Désordre Social* that relate to state industrial undertakings. The results of state management in France reveal both extravagance and incapacity.

PETERS, J. W. S. *A sliding scale for street railway dividends based on quality of service*. Engg. News, Oct. 10, 1912. P. 1.

POINSARD, L. *La condition actuelle des chemins de fer en droit international et le transport des voyageurs*. Rev. Sci. Pol., May-June, 1912. Pp. 17.

The principles underlying the Berne Convention of 1890, regarding the movement of freight from one country to another, are briefly explained, and, with reference to the conference of 1911 upon the establishment of a passenger convention, the general rules that should govern the convention are laid down.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *Freight classification on American Railways*. Ry. Age Gaz., Aug. 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 1912. Pp. 15½.

Numerous examples of lack of uniformity under the present involved system of classification are adduced. Discrimination is facilitated thereby. The difficulties of establishing proper relations between classifications such as those of raw and finished products, of making satisfactory car-load and less-than-car-load ratings, offering suitable car-load minima, are all noticed. The writer hesitates to recommend uniform classification but believes that the federal government should use its power to secure as much homogeneity as practicable.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *Present problems in railway regulation*. Pol. Sci. Quart., Sept., 1912. Pp. 26.

A discussion of the issues between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commerce Court in the Intermountain cases forms the main part of the paper. Expresses approval of the attitude of the commission.

ROHLING, K. *Eine Krisis in dem gewerblichen Einigungs- und Schiedsgerichtsverfahren der englischen Eisenbahnen*. I, II. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 54.

A history of the railway dispute that occurred in England during the summer of 1911. The work of the Royal Commission appointed in connection therewith and the nature of its report are described.

SCHIMPF, G. *Wirtschaftliche Betrachtungen über Stadt- und Vorortbahnen*. I, II. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 72.

A very elaborate study of the desirable arrangements for city and suburban railways, with examples drawn chiefly from German cities.

SIZTERENYI, J. *Résultats de l'exploitation des chemins de fer de l'Etat en Hongrie*. Journ. des Transports, Aug. 17, 1912. P. 1.

Summary of a speech made in Parliament by the former secretary of state in the ministry of commerce. He traces the development of Hun-

garian railways during the last twenty years, and explains the causes that have contributed to the increase of the operating rates (80.6 per cent in 1910).

THOMPSON, S. *New Zealand railways not comparable to American.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., Sept. 14, 1912. Pp. 1½.

The railways of New Zealand show results inferior to those obtained by American railways.

LE VERGNIER, A. *Les chemins de fer du Brésil.* Génie Civil, May 18, 1912. Pp. 3½.

VOLCKER. *Reforms in the administration of the German state railways.* Bull. Intern. Ry. Cong., Aug., 1912. Pp. 15.

Has special reference to the changes in the system of organization of the Bavarian state railways made in 1907.

WEISSENBACH, P. *Der Abschluss der Verstaatlichung der Hauptbahnen und zehn Jahre Staatsbetrieb in der Schweiz. I.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 34.

WELLS, R. O. *Handling freight at local stations.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., July 27, 1912. Pp. 1½.

Describes the "return ballot" system of freight-car loading.

WERNEKE. *Die Mitwirkung der Eisenbahnen an den Kruegen in Mitteleuropa.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 29.

Particular emphasis is laid upon the part played by railway transport in the German campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71 (with Austria and France respectively).

WIMBISH, W. A. *Should the government own the railroads?* Sew. Rev., July, 1912. Pp. 15.

Government ownership is inevitable unless regulation can be accepted as satisfactory and sufficient. Railways should give the same standard of service as English railways and should be subject to similar control.

YOAKUM, B. F. *High cost of railroading.* World's Wk., Oct., 1912. Pp. 9.

Increase in wages, in prices of fuel and supplies, and in loss and damage claims, higher cost of capital, reduced rates, are all emphasized as causes of the present high cost of railway working. New construction is practically at a standstill.

————— *The Boston and Northern half-fare case.* Electric Ry. Journ., July 13, 1912. P. 1.

Abstract of the company's brief in the hearing before the supreme court of Massachusetts. The court decided that the half-fare act of 1910 was constitutional.

————— *Bourne parcels post zone bill is opposed.* Greater N. Y., July 8, 1912. P. 1.

Merchants' Association opposed the bill on the ground that it discriminates against the Atlantic seaboard cities in favor of cities in the central part of the country.

————— *Canadian railway policy and its results.* Ry. Age Gaz., June 14, 1912. P. 1.

To June 30, 1911, the Canadian federal and provincial governments had granted \$202,000,000 in subsidies, and 55 million acres of land.

————— *Decision in the Milwaukee fare case.* Electric Ry. Journ., Aug. 31, 1912. Pp. 9½.

The text of the decision of the Wisconsin commission. Five to six per cent is a reasonable compensation for the cost of securing capital, and, if to this 1½-2 per cent be added to cover profits, the total rate of return is sufficient to allow for the risks of the business.

————— *Development of transport in Paris.* Bull. Int. Ry. Cong., Aug., 1912. Pp. 6.

————— *The express rate cases.* Ry. Age Gaz., July 26, 1912. P. 1.

————— *The extent of government ownership.* Ry. Age Gaz., July 19, 1912. P. 1.

The mileage of private and state railways in the various countries. Extract from the "Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen," for May-June.

————— *The genesis of railway statistics.* Ry. & Engg. Rev., Sept. 21, 1912. P. ½.

The general nature of the statistical returns made by the railways of the United States is described.

————— *Legislation relating to operation.* Ry. Age Gaz., Sept. 27, 1912. Pp. 1½.

There were introduced into the state legislatures of 1912, 292 bills relating to railway operation, 48 of which were enacted into law.

————— *Pennsylvania railroad's reproduction of early transportation.* Ry. Engg. Rev., Sept. 28, 1912. Pp. 2.

An illustrated description of early transportation facilities in this country.

————— *The physical valuation department of the Nebraska state railway commission.* Engg. News, Aug. 15, 1912. Pp. 2.

Describes the methods pursued by the department. The recent valuation of the railways of the state cost about \$6 per main-track mile.

————— *Railway cost accounts.* Accountant, July 6, 1912. Pp. 3.

Though replete with difficulties, the idea of establishing separate profit-and-loss accounts in respect of each train-run seems worth trying.

————— *The "rate advance" decisions and eighteen months after.* Ry. Age Gaz., Aug. 2, 1912. Pp. 2.

The prophecy of the Interstate Commerce Commission has not been realized; since 1910 there has been a substantial decrease in operating revenue.

————— *Report on transportation in San Francisco.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Oct. 5, 1912. Pp. 4.

————— *Statistics of railways.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, July-Aug. 1912.

May-June, Australia (1910), France (1909), Turkey (1910), Württemberg (1910). July-August, Alsace-Lorraine (1910), Dutch East Indies (1910), Oldenburg (1910), Swedish State Railways (1910), Sweden (1908).

————— *Steam and street railway capitalization.* Ry. Age Gaz., June 21, 1912. P. 1/2.

————— *Supreme Court decisions in Commerce Court cases.* Ry. Age Gaz., June 21, 1912. Pp. 3.

Abstracts of the opinions of the Supreme Court in certain cases appealed from the Commerce Court. In the Procter and Gamble opinion, the Supreme Court laid down the dictum that the Commerce act endowed the court it created with powers of entertaining complaints only with respect to affirmative orders of the commission.

————— *Valuation of railways in New Jersey.* Ry. Age Gaz., Aug. 9, 1912. Pp. 3 1/2.

A detailed statement of the methods adopted by Mr. Hansel.

————— *Les crédits supplémentaires des chemins de fer de l'Etat et le rapport Baudin.* Journ. des Transports, July 27, 1912. Pp. 3 1/2.

Summary of the report of the Commission of Finances of the French Senate. See entry under "Macler."

————— *Les crédits supplémentaires du réseau de l'Etat.* Journ. des Transports, July 13, 1912. Pp. 2.

A summary of the report of the commission of the budget. See above under "Macler."

————— *Relèvements des tarifs des chemins de fer de l'Etat danois.* Journ. des Transports, July 6, 1912. Pp. 1 1/2.

————— *La pénétration au Maroc et l'organisation des transports.* Journ. des Transports, July 20, 1912. Pp. 2.

————— *La tarification voyageurs sur les chemins de fer anglais.* Journ. des Transports, Aug. 10, 1912. Pp. 2 1/2.

A concise explanation of English passenger tariffs and of the nature of the recent advances in rates. Reproduced from "Revue Generale des Chemins de Fer."

————— *Deutschlands Getreideernte im Jahre 1909 und die Eisenbahnen.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, 1912. Pp. 26.

————— *Die Eisenbahnen der Erde.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., May-June, 1912. Pp. 25.

The customary annual statistics. The decade 1900-10, shows a total increase of railway mileage of 150,000 miles, a much larger increase than that of any decade except 1880-90, which was a trifle larger. Out of a total 640,000 miles, thirty per cent is under state

management (in Europe alone, more than fifty per cent, equivalent to sixteen per cent of the total mileage).

————— *Erweiterung und Vervollständigung des preussischen Staatseisenbahnnetzes im Jahre 1912.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 37.

————— *Unfälle auf den französischen Eisenbahnen, 1909.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 3.

Total killed, 692, injured 1,142, as against 625 and 1,337 for 1908.

Accounting

(Abstracts by John Bauer)

ALBAN, F. J. *Income tax as affecting local authorities.* Accountant, July 13, 1912. Pp. 11.

Considers various accounting problems of the income-tax administration, especially depreciation allowances of income tax on interest from sinking-fund investments, and the preparation of accounts for income-tax purposes.

BAFFIN, W. F. *Accounting methods of mercantile corporations.* Journ. Account., July, Aug., 1912.

The books discussed are the various journals, subsidiary ledgers, and the general ledger; the accounts, chiefly those of the general ledger, designed so as to give the manager control of the business. Not a particularly pointed article.

BENNETT, R. J. *Audit of a building and loan association.* Journ. Account., July, 1912. Pp. 18.

Briefly discusses the function of a building and loan association, and describes the methods of stock issue and the scheme of organization; shows how profits are apportioned among members, and finally gives rules how to proceed with an audit of an association's accounts. The rules are very general and are applicable to any audit whatever.

BENTLEY, H. C. *Standardization of accounting forms and methods.* (Articles 5, 6, 7.) Journ. Account., July, Aug., Sept., 1912.

Article 5 discusses the cost of merchandise; this should be the cost-on-the-shelves, which should include (1) invoice prices paid, (2) freight and cartage inward, (3) expenses of the purchasing department, (4) warehouse expenses, (5) insurance on stock. Article 6 presents a model balance sheet, and article 7 a model income statement of a manufacturing company; the arrangement of the statements and the nature of the items included are discussed, and comparisons are made with a mercantile company. The articles are suggestive but rather diffuse; and sometimes the writer is offensive in his references to the "economist-accountants," "theorists," and "production engineers."

DUDLEY, B. *Building societies accounts.* Accountant, July 27, 1912. Pp. 9.

Briefly describes the financial organization of the ordinary English building society, describes the principal books of accounts, and presents several important forms.

HEYDEON, F. E. *Modern transportation accounting: operating expenses.* (Continued.) Gov. Account., June, 1912. Pp. 6.

Analyzes the different accounts under Maintenance of Way and Structures.

LEVIE, G. E. *Income tax and income assessable under Schedule D.* Accountant, June 29, 1912. Pp. 13.

Considers especially the question "what constitutes annual profits" within the meaning of Schedule D of the English income tax. The answer must be based upon the principles of economics and accounting. Numerous examples and illustrations are given from private, partnership, and company finance.

MOYER, M. S. *The audit of banks of discount and deposit.* Journ. Account., Aug., 1912. Pp. 5.

Shows how the various accounts of the bank may be checked off and verified, especially depositors' accounts, and notes and loans.

WILLIAMS, H. D. *Trust company audits and examinations.* Journ. Account., Sept., 1912. Pp. 6.

Briefly describes the nature of the trust company's business and suggests some of the points that an auditor should particularly observe.

WILLIAMS, L. R. *The relationship between rates, local debt, and rateable value.* Accountant, Sept. 21, 1912. Pp. 8.

Points out that "ratable value" is determined so differently from one town to another in England that uniform tax rates throughout the country result in various discriminations and relative injustices, which have their serious effects upon private finance.

————— *The auditor's legal liability.* Journ. Account., July, 1912. Pp. 4.

Auditors should be made legally liable for statements in their certificates, especially if embezzlement of funds or losses in investments result from lack of due diligence on the part of the auditor.

————— *Phantom (mining) profits.* Accountant, Sept. 28, 1912. Pp. 5.

A reprint from the "Mining Magazine," showing that the way profits are calculated by many Transvaal mining companies results in confusion as to gains actually realized. A distinction is made between "working costs" and "total costs," and "working profits" and "net (or distributable) profits." Working profits are the total mining returns less working costs; distributable profits are the total returns less total costs (including working costs and any others). It is easy to confuse the two kinds of profits, and sometimes the difference between the two is considerable. The important item to the investor is the net or distributable profit.

Corporations and Trusts

(Abstracts by M. H. Robinson)

BAEKLAND, L. H. *The abuses of our patent system.* Met. & Chem. Engg., May, 1912.

Advocates a patent commission, to be appointed by the President of

the United States, for the purpose of studying the present patent law and suggesting reforms. Meantime, favors a court of patent appeals.

BOWSHER, C. A. *The American system of economics*. Moody's Mag., Aug., 1912.

Advocates the formation of industrial monopolies in each of the great industries, and the representation of these organizations in the federal congress. No government should enter into any business but should act as the arbitrator between the people and the monopolies.

BUTLER, J. G. *Competition: its uses and abuses*. Ir. Age, May 23, 1912.

"I insist, therefore, upon taking a broad view of this word 'competition.' In a newer and larger sense it really does constitute the life of trade, but not simply in the sense of price competition; in the sense rather of rivalry at all points—in developing new markets, in improving the quality of the goods and adapting them better to the uses for which they are intended and in reducing the cost of production and distribution."

CLARK, W. E. *Control of industrial monopoly*. Rollins Mag., July, 1912.

The economies of large scale production are analyzed and the methods by which industrial monopoly may be achieved by effecting real economies are stated. The conclusion is reached that if foul tactics are prevented, industrial monopoly will be rare and will arise only as a result of efficiency. Such monopolies must be regulated by law.

MONTAGUE, G. H. *The conservation of business opportunity*. Journ. Pol. Econ., June, 1912.

The author asserts that neither the courts nor the economists have been able to agree upon a workable program for preventing the obstruction of the highways of commerce. The shoe-machinery trust has pointed the way.

MONTAGUE, G. H. *The proposed patent law amendments*. Green Bag, July, 1912.

A discussion of the amendments to the patent laws recently proposed in Congress reaching the conclusion that the present laws need little amendment.

MONTAGUE, G. H. *The Sherman anti-trust act and the patent law*. Yale Law Journ., Apr., 1912.

This article was written before the decision in the *Henry vs. Dick* case was handed down, and the conclusion conforms closely to the terms of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court.

MONTAGUE, G. H. *The Supreme Court on patents*. Yale Law Journ., May, 1912.

A review of the *Henry vs. Dick* case with discussion of the cases, and an appreciation of the decision of the Supreme Court.

EDDY, A. J. *The new competition*. Worlds Wk., May, June, July, 1912.

The open policy, the development of business ethics, and the adoption of the policy of segregation are popularly treated.

PINNER, F. *Petroleum-Strategie*. Die Bank, July, 1912.

A discussion of the European petroleum situation as influenced by the development of powerful European companies and the competition of these companies with the Standard Oil Co. of the United States.

SINGLETON, W. E. *Entities, and real and artificial persons*. Journ. Comparative Legis., May, 1912.

Advocates using the method of science rather than that of metaphysics in dealing with corporations. Argues that the fiction of the corporate entity should not be discarded.

STETSON, F. L. *Government and the corporations*. Atlantic, July, 1912.

The corporation is a permanent institution and while the courts are the best means of protection against the dishonesty and unfair practices by officials, a commission is desirable to protect the public interests.

STEVENS, W. S. *A group of trusts and combinations*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912.

A discussion of the Electric Lamp combination, the Watch combination, the Shoe Machinery trust, the Consolidation Coal company, the Bathtub pool, the Cash Register company, and several commercial combinations, all based upon the petitions of the Department of Justice asking for the dissolution of the several combinations.

TAYLOR, A. H. *Is competition compassed by immortality that sort of unrestricted trade which is favored of the law?* Am. Law Rev., Mar.-Apr., 1912.

A criticism of the decision of the Miles Medical Company case.

WILLIS, H. P. *Political obstacles to anti-trust legislation*. Journ. Pol. Econ., June, 1912.

Read before the Western Economic Society, March, 1912. Political changes in the White House and in Congress, and the interest of manufacturers in maintaining the Sherman act because it has been applied to labor unions as well as to capitalistic enterprises, have effectually prevented any serious attempt to study anti-trust legislation and modify it in conformity with present day needs.

WRIGHT, C. W. *The trust problem—prevention versus alleviation*. Journ. Pol. Econ., June, 1912.

Discusses the cause of trusts, the distinction between the trust and the corporation problem, and advocates policy of regulation based on preventive methods rather than on the present alleviative ones.

————— *Company law amendment*. Accountant, July 27, Aug. 3, 1912.

An editorial discussion of the proposals suggested by Mr. M. W. Jenkinson, F. C. A., in the issue of July 15, on the subject of the promotion and the accounts of a limited company. Among other proposals Mr. Jenkinson favored the abolition of underwriting, or the placing of the amounts paid the underwriters on the front page of the prospectus.

————— *The just value of monopolies, and the regulation of the prices of their products.* Pro. Am. Soc. of Civ. Engrs., May, 1912.

An algebraic discussion of methods of obtaining the costs of production and distribution for the purpose of obtaining the basis for a just price wherever a commodity is monopolized and the government is required to fix the charges which it may make for its services.

————— *Legislation regarding restraint of competition.* Ry. Age. Gaz., July 5, 1912.

An editorial advocating a modification of the Sherman law permitting combinations under the supervision of a government commission.

————— *Massachusetts decision in the United Shoe Machinery case.* Elec. World, July 13, 1912.

An editorial discussion of the Massachusetts supreme court decision in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company *vs.* Chappelle. The decision holds that combination between owners of patent monopolies is prohibited by the terms of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Labor and Labor Organizations

(Abstracts by George E. Barnett)

AUEL, C. B. *A review of existing wage systems.* Am. Mach., June 13, 1912.

BELLOC, H. *The industrial transition in England and the recent coal strike.* Mouv. Social, June, 1912. Pp. 26.

Reviews recent English labor history from an extreme anti-capitalistic viewpoint.

BOIX, J. M. *El sindicalismo católico en Barcelona.* Revista Soc., May, 1912. Pp. 5.

Sketches the growth since 1907 of catholic syndicalism under the influence of Father Palau in Barcelona.

BUXTON, C. R. *Minimum wages for agricultural labourers.* Contemp. Rev., Aug., 1912. Pp. 9.

The wages of agricultural laborers in some parts of England are miserably poor. The agricultural industry can adapt itself to higher wages, but a moderately rapid increase in wages in many districts can come only through legal enactment.

CHADDOCK, R. E. *Reporting of industrial accidents.* Am. Statist. Assoc. Quart., June, 1912. Pp. 22.

Reviews critically the reports now made in the various states and discusses the problems in the solution of which statistical data are essential.

COTES, K. C. *Mediaeval industrial courts.* Law Mag. and Rev., May, 1912.

CRONBACH, E. *Die neuere Gesetzgebung über die Heimarbeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des österreichischen Regierungsentwurfes.* Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 3, 1912. Pp. 33.

A critical analysis of the proposed Austrian law regulating home work.

DAWSON, M. M. *Employer's liability and workmen's compensation.* Mach., May, 1912.

Abstract of paper read before the Metal Trades Association. Discusses the purpose of compensation acts, and European legislation on the subject.

ENSOR, R. C. K. *The practical case for a legal minimum wage.* Nineteenth Cent., Aug., 1912. Pp. 13.

FOSTER, W. D. *The New Bedford textile strike.* Survey, Aug. 24, 1912. Pp. 2.

Deals with the causes of the strike and the conflict among the various unions.

GAUTIER-LACAZE. *Le syndicat de l'aiguille bordelaise.* Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux, June-July-Aug., 1912.

Describes a union of needle workers employed in home work.

GELDART, W. M. *The status of trade unions in England.* Harvard Law Rev., May, 1912. Pp. 23.

A discussion of the legal status of English trade-unions particularly as affected by the act of 1906 and the Osborn case.

GIRELIUS, C. G. *A Baltimore strike and what it brought.* Survey, Aug. 3, 1912. Pp. 4.

An account of the Baltimore stevedores strike and its outcome.

GOMPERS, S. *The A. F. of L.'s successful fight for child labor laws.* Am. Federationist, Sept., 1912. Pp. 5.

Contains a number of letters from various trade-union officials claiming that child labor laws in their states were enacted through the efforts of the trade-unions.

GOMPERS, S. *Guilty of contempt, says Justice Wright.* A Review. Am. Federationist, Aug., 1912. Pp. 11.

GOMPERS, S. *The Lawrence dynamite conspiracy.* Am. Federationist, Oct., 1912. Pp. 9.

GOMPERS, S. *The shadow of a great strike; the miners' victory.* Am. Federationist. July, 1912. Pp. 14.

A review of the negotiations and settlement in the anthracite field.

GREENWOOD, A. *Some statistics of juvenile employment and unemployment.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., June, 1912. Pp. 10.

Based on the reports of the English labor exchanges.

GRIFFITHS, J. L. *Changes in British labor world.* Daily Con. & Trade Rep., Aug. 8, 1912. Pp. 8.

GRIFFITHS, J. L. *Industrial copartnership in British Isles.* Daily Con. & Trade Rep., Aug. 26, 1912. Pp. 9.

A brief account of the present status of profit sharing in the United Kingdom.

GRIFFITHS, J. L. *New British mining law.* Daily Con. & Trade Rep., July 31, 1912. Pp. 3.

GOOD, T. *The coal strike; its causes and consequences.* Cassier's Mag., June, 1912.

GUYOT, Y. *La solution économique des grèves.* Journ. des Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 11.

Industrial peace can only be achieved by the formation of corporations of laborers with joint stock.

HOLDER, A. E. *Railroad strikes since 1877.* Am. Federationist, July, Aug., Sept., 1912. Pp. 3, 4, 7.

HUBBARD, E. *The minimum wage—past and present.* Econ. Journ., June, 1912. Pp. 7.

A brief historical sketch of the legal minimum wage in England, with some consideration of the recent demands of the English coal miners.

JUNGST. *Der Mindestlohn im britischen Steinkohlenbergbau.* Glückauf, May 11, 1912.

Review of conditions in the British coal industry, and text of the minimum wage bill.

KOHT, H. *Die 48er Arbeiterbewegung in Norwegen.* Archiv f. Geschichte Sozial, II, 203, 1912. Pp. 37.

An illuminating account of the Norwegian labor movement of 1848. Contains a careful statement of the economic and social doctrines of Thranes.

LAY, T. *Growth of British trade unions.* Daily Con. & Trade Rep., Sept. 25, 1912. Pp. 2.

LAYTON, W. T. *Report on earnings and hours of labour in railway service.* Econ. Journ., June, 1912.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La dissolution de l'Etat par les syndicats administratifs.* L'Econ. Franç., Sept. 14, 1912. Pp. 3.

The growth of unions of government employees has been due to the weakness and pliability of the government. They now constitute a menace to the state.

LESCHOIER, D. D. *Safety in a concentration plant.* Survey, Sept. 21, 1912. Pp. 6.

Describes the safety devices in the ore-washing plant of the Oliver Iron Mining Company at Coleraine, Minn.

LEVINE, L. *Syndicalism.* North Am., July, 1912. Pp. 11.

Syndicalism is the result of the capture of socialism by the intellectuals.

LINENTHAL, H. *The prevention of occupational diseases.* Boston Medical and Surgical Journ., May 23, 1912. Pp. 13.

A summary of the measures which should be adopted for the prevention of occupational diseases.

MCPHERSON, J. B. *The Lawrence strike of 1912.* Bull. Nat. Assoc. Wool Mfgs., Sept., 1912. Pp. 46.

After a detailed review of the causes and course of the strike, con-

cludes that the employers and employees should learn from the strike the importance of maintaining stable and well-managed unions in the industry.

MARCHINI, M. *Lo sciopero nelle odierne leggi sociali e civili*. Riv. Internazionale, Apr., 1912. Pp. 25.

The first installment (largely historical) of a survey of strikes and of thought about them.

MARCHINI, M. *Lo sciopero nelle odierne leggi sociali e civili*. Riv. Internazionale, May and June, 1912.

Chiefly a discussion of modern theories about strikes and their effect upon the legal position of the labor contract. Gives theoretical approval to the principle of compulsory arbitration.

MASON, F. H. *Working hours and cost of production in France*. Daily Cons. & Trade Rep., Sept. 27, 1912. Pp. 4.

A brief historical sketch of the legislation limiting working hours. The labor cost has been increased less than was anticipated by manufacturers.

MOORE, H. *The living wage in the Australian arbitration court*. Journ. Comp. Legis., May, 1912. Pp. 7.

An account of the principles followed by the court in fixing wage rates.

NEARING, S. *Wages in Massachusetts and New Jersey*. Quart. Publics. Am. Stat. Assoc., June, 1912. Pp. 17.

Describes the methods of securing and compiling wage statistics in these states and reaches some general conclusions as to the rate of wages.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Conciliation et arbitrage*. Journ. des Transports, June 8, 1912. Pp. 3.

Adversely criticizes M. Marlio's plan for arbitration tribunals for the French railways.

PAWLOWSKI, A. *Le désordre social*. Journ. des Transports, Aug. 24, 1912. Pp. 5.

Discusses various proposals, chiefly those of Colson, for avoiding strikes of public service employees.

PAYEN, E. *L'apprentissage dans l'industrie de l'horlogerie*. L'Econ. Franç., May 25, 1912.

A discussion of the decline of apprenticeship in the industry. Based on a report of the Office du Travail.

PAYEN, E. *L'application des lois sur le travail en 1911*. L'Econ. Franç., Sept. 21, 1912.

A critical review of French labor legislation, based on statistics and statements contained in the official report for 1911. The inspectors are too few to discharge the numerous duties imposed upon them; much of the legislation creates new evils of equal importance with those it aims to remedy, and, finally, some of the laws result in closing certain occupations to the classes of workers formerly engaged therein.

PEASE, E. R. *Geschichte der englischen Labour Party*. Archiv f. Geschichte Sozial., III, 1, 1912. Pp. 23.

RICHARDS, R. C. *Safety first*. Ry. & Engg. Rev., Aug. 24, 1912. Pp. 4.

An account by the chairman of the general safety committee of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway of the efforts made since 1910 to reduce the number of accidents on that railroad and of the results.

RIGAUX, M. *La lutte contre le chômage: ses difficultés, ses possibilités*. Mouvement Social, July, 1912. Pp. 29.

A discussion of the difficulties inherent in unemployment insurance.

ROBERTSON, D. H. *A narrative of the coal strike*. Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 23.

A detailed and painstaking account.

SCHNACKE, F. D. *The legal status of workmen's compensation*. Green Bag, June, 1912. Pp. 7.

VON SCHULTZE. *Das Kinderschutzgesetz in der Praxis*. Soziale Praxis, May 23, 30, 1912.

An intimate description by a factory inspector of the difficulties in enforcing the child labor law.

SLICHTER, C. S. *Industrialism*. Pop. Sci. Mo., Oct., 1912. Pp. 8.

A summary of some of the chief results of industrialism on controversy, government and religion.

SPENDER, H. *The London port strike*. Contemp. Rev., Aug., 1912. Pp. 10.

The interests of the port of London demand higher consideration for the laborers.

TELEKY, L. *Der Regierungsentwurf eines Bäckerschutzgesetzes Jahrbuch 1912 der Gesellschaft österreichischer Volkswirte*. Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 5, 1912. Pp. 17.

A detailed examination of the relation of the work in bakeries to the health of the workers, with particular reference to the proposed Austrian law regulating working conditions in such establishments.

VALENTINE, G. D. *Compensation for accidents to minor workmen*. Juridical Rev., June, 1912. Pp. 9.

Under the British acts of 1897 and 1906 the courts in allowing compensation cannot take sufficiently into account the prospective rate of compensation of the minor.

WOODS, R. A. *The Boston street railway strike*. Survey, Aug. 3, 1912.

ZIMMERMANN, W. *Die Internationale Konferenz über die Arbeitszeit in Industrien mit ununterbrochenem Betriebe*. Soziale Praxis, June 20, 1912.

An account of the deliberations and recommendations of the conference called by the International Association for Labor Legislation, and held at London, June 11-12, 1912. The conference was attended by 33 delegates from 12 countries. It recommended the introduction of the eight-hour shift in the iron and steel industry and the adoption of an international agreement among the nations concerned.

————— *The anti-injunction bill and railway service.* Ry. Age Gaz., July 12, 1912. P. 1.

Criticizes adversely the anti-injunction bill which passed the House in July, particularly on the ground that it will make it easier for the unions to stop the movement of trains in time of strike.

————— *Apprenticeship associations in London.* Sociol. Rev., July, 1912. Pp. 5.

Argues in favor of the continuance of such associations.

————— *Arbitration of wages in Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Aug. 24, 1912. P. 1.

Summary of the arguments made before the arbitration board.

————— *The coal strike.* Econ. Journ., June, 1912.

————— *A discussion on syndicalism.* Sociol. Rev., July, 1912. Pp. 10.

The discussion was opened by Graham Wallas and participated in by A. J. Balfour, J. A. Hobson, and J. R. McDonald.

————— *Notes on labor laws of 1912.* N. Y. Lab. Bull., June, 1912. Pp. 12.

Brief description of the labor laws enacted in New York in 1912, and comparisons with former legislation in New York and similar laws in other states.

————— *Rapports entre le chômage et le travail des enfants.* Bull. de l'Assoc. Intern. pour la Lutte contre le Chômage, Jan.-June, 1912. Pp. 307.

A series of papers discussing juvenile unemployment in the chief industrial countries.

————— *Die Regulierung der Heimarbeit in Oesterreich.* Soziale Praxis, May 16, 1912. Pp. 4.

The Austrian law of 1911 briefly described.

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

(Abstracts by Fred Rogers Fairchild)

ALLEN, W. H. *The Aldrich plan as a political issue.* Moody's Mag., Aug., 1912. Pp. 3.

Denies that there is a great demand upon New York to furnish money for moving the crops or that this demand is a cause of panics.

ALLEN, W. H. *The Aldrich plan and the concentration of money at New York.* Moody's Mag., July 1912. Pp. 6.

Attacks Kemmerer's monograph on *Seasonal Variations in the Demand for Money and Capital in the United States*. In particular claims that the highest money rates have seldom come during the crop moving months; urges that the New York call loan market is not a true guide; and denies that Western demands for New York funds have been a cause of panic.

ATWOOD, A. W. *Borrower and money trust*. Rev. Rev., Aug. 1912. Pp. 12.

Popular presentation of the evidence as to the existence of a "money trust" and as to its character and power.

BALDWIN, S. E. *The trust company as a state institution*. Journ. Am. Bankers' Assoc., June, 1912. Pp. 2.

In favor of keeping the trust companies of the United States solely under state control.

BERRY, W. H. *The influence of currency in the trust problem*. Moody's Mag., Sept., 1912. Pp. 7.

Favorable to increased use of government legal tender notes. Opposes Aldrich plan.

BONARDI, E. *La speculazione sulle aree fabbricabili a Milano*. Rif. Soc., June, 1912. Pp. 16.

A summary of the history of land speculation in Milan, especially since the panic of 1907. The inference is drawn that the newly arisen land companies have no real economic function but represent the speculator's desire to reduce his capital to liquid form.

BYRNE, F. D. *The new era of banking in Italy*. Bankers' Mag. (London), Oct., 1912. Pp. 4.

CHAMBERLAIN, L. *The principles of bond investment*. Moody's Mag., May-Oct., 1912. Pp. 4, 5, 8, 7, 6.

Since published in book form; to be reviewed.

D. D. *Den amerikanska bank-kommitténs publikationer och förslag*. Ek. Tids., No. 3, 1912. Pp. 8.

Summarizes briefly the recommendations of the National Monetary Commission.

DALCHOW. *Die Reichsbank in kritischer Betrachtung ihres juristischen Gefüges und ihrer volkswirtschaftlichen Bedeutung*. Annalen d. Deutschen Reichs, April, 1912.

ECKARDT, H. M. P. *How the country's banking facilities are distributed*. Moody's Mag., Sept., 1912. Pp. 5.

Figures showing the geographical distribution of banks and banking resources in the United States and the average population served by a bank in different states and sections of the country.

ESCHWEGE, L. *Bankkrisis*. Die Bank, Sept., 1912. Pp. 13.

The building craze in Germany has reached a crisis, marked by inability to renew loans and increasing suspicion of mortgages. Though of far-reaching importance, people have been blind to its approach. Although every means has been used to conceal their connection, the Berlin banks have encouraged the speculation by free offering of capital and have become seriously involved. The lesson is that such mortgages are not sound banking investments.

FISHER, I. *A stable monetary yardstick*. Independent, Sept. 26, 1912. Pp. 7.

A plea for an international investigation of the high cost of living

with an account of the progress of the movement to secure such investigation; outline of a remedy, involving stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar by regulating the amount of gold bullion represented by it.

GIBSON, A. H. *Savings bank statistics. III. IV.* Bankers' Mag. (London), July, Sept., 1912. Pp. 15, 13.

III. Practical applications of the "reciprocal law" and tests from savings bank statistics. IV. Investigation of the causes of variations in average balances in different institutions. Application of "reciprocal law" to foreign savings banks.

GREEN, C. A. *Banking and currency principles of the United States and foreign countries.* Journ. Am. Bankers' Assoc., Aug., 1912. Pp. 8.

Suggested outline for a post-graduate course of study for the American Institute of Banking, with list of authorities.

HELANDER, S. *Das Zurückgehen der Bedeutung der Zentralnotenbanken.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., July, 1912. Pp. 25.

HERRICK, M. T. *Banks for the farmer.* Moody's Mag., Sept., 1912. Pp. 5.

The relative decline of agricultural production in the United States and the need of better means to enable the farmers to borrow capital for scientific agriculture.

HESS, R. H. *The price fallacy of high costs.* Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1912. Pp. 6.

"An increase in the average of prices may be no proof of change in the average cost of living. . . . Persons identified with one economic class may experience an actual decrease in their cost of living, despite rising prices, while others must carry an increased burden, and, possibly, a third group may be affected not at all."

HESS, R. H. and GODFREY, LER. D. *The European discount system. I, II.* Moody's Mag., Aug., Sept., 1912. Pp. 6, 8.

I. Description of typical examples from the discount markets of France and Germany. II. The process of financing the American grain market. Defects of the American system might be remedied by substituting documentary bills and acceptances for business men's notes, after the European model.

HOBSON, J. A. *Causes of the rise of prices.* Contemp. Rev., Oct., 1912. Pp. 10.

Finds the cause partly in a great increase in the supply of "money," particularly bank credits due to increased forms of wealth available for security and increased opportunities for investment. Another cause is the recent restriction upon the rate of production of goods.

LABORDERE, M. *Documents pour l'histoire des banques en Russie.* Réf. Econ., July 5, 1912.

LANSBURGH, A. *Die Spekulation am Kassamarkt.* Die Bank, June, 1912. Pp. 13.

Discusses a letter of the State Commissioner of Stock Exchanges regarding the recent wild fluctuations in the "spot" or "cash" market

for securities on the Berlin Stock Exchange. The law of 1896 forbade "future" dealings in certain shares, with the hope of lessening fluctuations. The Exchange adopted the New York method of cash payments, which it has continued in spite of the repeal in 1908 of the prohibition of "futures." The commissioner proposes tentatively to supplant the single daily quotations with continuous quotations, as in New York.

LANSBURGH, A. *Privatdiskont und Bankdiskont*. Die Bank, Aug., 1912. Pp. 8.

Points out that the private discount rate of the Berlin money market is regularly considerably lower than the bank rate, the discrepancy being greater than in England or France. Discusses the causes.

LAUGHLIN, J. L. *American banking unsuited to foreign trade*. Exporters' Rev., July, 1912.

LEHFELDT, R. A. *The economic future of gold*. Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 3.

The gold product of the Witwatersrand (Transvaal); its character, regularity, and cost of production.

LESCURE. *Hausses et baisses générales des prix*. Revue d'Econ. Polit., July-Aug. 6, 1912. Pp. 4.

Profits, interest, rent, and wages vary with commodity prices. Periods of high prices are accompanied by active business; low prices, with dull times. The author predicts great industrial development in the newer countries, and especially in China, meaning a continued period of high prices.

MANSFIELD, R. E. *Banking system of Switzerland*. Daily Cons. & Trade Rep., Aug. 6, 1912. Pp. 4.

MEADE, E. S. *Mortgage bank*. Lippincott, Aug., 1912. Pp. 5.

Emphasizes the importance of more investment in American agriculture, and shows the need of a mortgage bank.

VON MISES, L. *Das vierte Privilegium der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Bank*. Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 5, 1912. Pp. 14.

The law of Aug. 8, 1911, renewing the bank's charter; its political significance in ending a struggle between Austria and Hungary and tendency to imperial unity. Explains the failure to provide for gold redemption of notes and discusses the provisions for maintaining the par of foreign exchange, the increase of the untaxed contingent of notes not covered by gold from 400 million to 600 million kronen, etc.

NAENDRUP, H. *Die Entwicklung des Geldwesens in den deutschen Kolonien*. III, IV, V. Blätter f. Vergleich. Rechtswis. Volkswirtsch., May, June, July, 1912. Pp. 5, 9, 7.

III. Describes, with much historical detail, the development of the monetary system of German East Africa, with special reference to the legal tender quality of the several kinds of coin and paper currency, and the circulation of foreign coin. IV. Similar account of the monetary system of Kiouchou. (Concludes the series. Previous articles

appeared in Mar. and Apr., 1912; cf. *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, Sept., 1912. P. 758.)

NOGARO, B. *Les banques d'émission et leur évolution contemporaine*. Rev. Econ. Intern., June, 1912. Pp. 20.

NOYES, A. D. *The Aldrich banking and currency reform bill*. Bankers' Mag. (London), July, 1912. Pp. 7.

Impartial criticism of certain features.

PEAKE, E. G. *The application of the statistical method to the banking problem*. I, II. Bankers' Mag. (London), July, Aug., 1912. Pp. 11, 12.

A comparative study of the condition of the banking systems of England, France, and Germany, both the present situation and its historical development, by means of elaborate statistical data, with special reference to the problem of meeting future panics.

RAFFALOVICH, A. *La Banque d'Allemagne*. L'Econ. Franç., June 1, 1912. Pp. 3.

The recent development of the bank's business, discussion of certain modern tendencies, and an account of the business of the year 1911.

RAWLINSON, A. *The gold supply, currency, and the labour unrest*. Eng. Rev., July, 1912.

SHIRLEY, J. C. *The principles and practice of country clearings*. Bankers' Mag., Aug., 1912. Pp. 3.

A plea for a better system of clearing out-of-town checks.

STOCKBRIDGE, F. P. *Postal savings banks*. Worlds Wk., July, 1912. Pp. 4.

Brief popular account of the United States postal savings bank system.

SWANSON, W. W. *Canadian bank inspection*. Queen's Quart., Oct.-Dec., 1912. Pp. 22.

Recent Canadian bank failures. The need for a system of external examination, which Canada has not had thus far. Discusses three plans: government inspection, examination by auditors representing stockholders, and examination by the Canadian Bankers' Association. Favors the last plan.

TAUDIERE, H. *La cherte des vivres et les autorités municipales*. Réf. Sociale, June 16, 1912. Pp. 19.

Because of the high cost of food, the president of the French Council of State has proposed a law to permit municipal bakeries and slaughterhouses. This proposal discussed, theoretically, historically, and legally.

DEL VECCHIO, G. *Relazioni fra entrata e consumo*. Giorn. d. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 33.

An attempt to state the relation of income and classified expenditures in workmen's budgets. The present installment only restates Engel's law and summarizes recent statistical data.

WARSCHAUER, O. *Psychologie des Bank- und Privatdiskonts*. I, II. Blätter f. Vergleich. Rechtswis., June, July, 1912. Pp. 4, 2.

I. Analysis of the factors governing the height of the bank discount rate: *i. e.*, character of the national monetary standard, legal limitations of the amount of note issue, condition of trade and industry, general condition of the money market, organization of the whole monetary system. II. Similar analysis of the factors influencing the private discount rate.

WATKINS, G. P. *The relation between kinds of statistical units and the quality of statistical material.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912.

Touches upon the variability in purchasing power of our monetary unit as a statistical imperfection.

WILLOUGHBY, W. F. *Le régime d'épargne postale des Etats-Unis.* Mus. Soc., Mém., Aug., 1912. Pp. 24.

A full description of the United States postal savings bank system. Calls special attention to the features in which it differs from European systems, such as decentralized organization, separation of its finances from the general budget of the government, and means devised to reduce cost of administration.

WOLFF, H. W. *Small holdings and land banks.* Econ. Rev., Apr., 1912. Pp. 18.

A description of the machinery by which the building up of communities of small agricultural landholders is carried out in Germany, particularly the aid of the Berlin Landbank in financing the enterprises.

YOAKUM, B. F. *High cost of living.* World's Wk., Sept., 1912. Pp. 15.

Discusses insufficient facilities for agricultural credit as a cause of high cost of living in the United States. American farmers pay 8½ per cent for loans, as compared with 5 per cent or less in Europe. Special attention to Raiffeisen banks of Germany.

ZALDARI, P. G. *The national bank of Greece.* Moody's Mag., Sept., 1912. Pp. 6.

ZALDARI, P. *The popular banks of Europe.* Moody's Mag., July, 1912. Pp. 6.

A general statement of the principles of coöperative banking, with a description of the movement in the various countries of Europe, particularly France.

————— *Agricultural credit for large estates in Roumania.* Bull. Bur. Econ. and Soc. Intelligence, June, 1912. Pp. 19.

————— *Banking in Japan.* Scottish Bankers' Mag., Oct., 1912. Pp. 6.

————— *Building and loan associations as home development stimulants.* Am. Bldg. Assoc. News, Aug., 1912. Pp. 2.

————— *The British association at Dundee: a scheme for the establishment of land banks.* Scottish Bankers' Mag., Oct., 1912. Pp. 2.

System to be self-supporting and free from state control.

————— *Chilian currency reform.* Bankers' Mag. (London), July, 1912. P. 1.

Statement of main provisions of law of May, 1912.

————— *The establishment of the cadastre and the organization of the land and mortgage registers in Denmark.* Bull. Bur. Econ. and Soc. Intelligence, June, 1912. Pp. 31.

History and description of present system. Detailed and technical.

————— *Gold production and the quantitative theory. I.* The Statist, May 25, 1912.

————— *Investigation of banks and trust companies.* Journ. Am. Bankers' Assoc., June, 1912. Pp. 8.

An opinion by the general council of the American Bankers' Association, holding that the House of Representatives has no power to compel answers from national banks to the questions sent out by its Committee on Banking and Currency, and that in the case of state banks there is grave doubt of the authority of the House of Representatives to compel answers which would disclose the private affairs of the banks or their customers.

————— *The land credit institute of France in the year 1911.* Bull. Bur. Econ. and Soc. Intelligence, Aug., 1912. Pp. 6.

Abstract of the Institute's report on its operations in 1911.

————— *Law reforming the organization of the national mortgage bank of Argentina.* Bull. Bur. Econ. and Soc. Intelligence, Aug., 1912. Pp. 16.

Historical introduction and full text of the law of Sept. 1, 1911.

————— *Life insurance as a means of promoting dismortgaging and acquisition of land.* Bull. Bur. Econ. and Soc. Intelligence, Aug., 1912. Pp. 16.

History of a movement to aid in the payment of farm mortgages and the purchase of land by combining land security with a life insurance policy sufficient to pay the loan in case of the borrower's death. Refers especially to the Provincial Life Insurance Institutes in Prussia.

————— *Partners in banks.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Aug., 1912. Pp. 14.

Shows that the number of shareholders in the banks of Great Britain and Ireland has increased much more rapidly than the amount of capital, meaning a smaller average holding per shareholder. Elaborate statistical tables, figures being for 1902, 1907, and 1912. Same tendency is indicated by the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and the Bank of Belgium.

————— *Post office savings bank.* Accountant, Aug. 3, 1912. Pp. 3.

Challenges a recent statement to the effect that the British Postal Savings Bank has profited by the decline in consols. Asserts that the department has long been run at a loss.

————— *Les discussions de la Société d'Economie Politique de Paris.* L'Econ. Franç., July 27, 1912. Pp. 3.

A discussion of the high prices of agricultural products, in particular the responsibility of the tariff for high prices, and the fallacy of laying the blame upon the speculators.

Die Entwicklung des Preisniveaus und des Getreidebedarfs in England und Deutschland in den letzten Dezennien. Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., May, 1912.

Stellung und Aufgaben des Privatbankiers im heutigen Wirtschaftsleben. Die Bank, Sept., 1912. Pp. 5.

Points out the decline of the German private bankers, through the invasion of their field by the great banks. Urges that the private bankers have a function, in directing the investments of small investors, which the great banks are unable to perform. Predicts evil results, and particularly disaster in time of crisis, if the proper division of labor is not maintained.

Public Finance

(Abstracts by C. C. Williamson)

ANGELL, N. *La grande illusione: guerre di ieri e guerre d'oggi.* Rif. Soc., Apr., 1912. Pp. 25.

The sentimental argument against war is of no avail, but the economic relations of modern nations (especially as to credit) have become so close that civilized countries will fight each other no more.

ANTONY, A. *Le budget l'Alsace-Lorraine, III.* Rev. Sci. Pol., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 19.

Brief description of each tax or other source of revenue, with some discussion of budgetary methods. Tables show that out of a total ordinary expenditure of 67 millions nearly 15 millions represent the cost of collecting taxes.

BECKER. *Die Neugestaltung des Gemeindeumlageswesens in Hessen.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 36.

BERTAL, J. *L'impôt sur le revenu et les valeurs mobilières.* Réf. Econ., July 12, 1912. Pp. 2.

BERTHOLD, W. *Das Anleihewesen der Gemeinden in Sachsen.* Annalen des Deutschen Reichs, No. 1, 1912. Pp. 14.

BIGWOOD, G. *Le budget belge et les principes de la science des finances.* Rev. l'Univ. Bruxelles, July, 1912. Pp. 18.

BROCK, F. H. *Till fragan om konsumtionsforeningarnas beskattning.* Ek. Tids., No. 2, 1912. Pp. 6.

Examines some arguments in favor of exempting consumers' societies from taxation; does not attach great importance to these organizations.

CHAPMAN, S. J. *The incidence of some land taxes.* Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 4.

A brief theoretical note consisting of a criticism and an elucidation of a statement made by Mill.

CLEMENT, H. *Le municipalisme, ses causes, son extension, ses conséquences.* Réf. Soc., Aug., 1912. Pp. 19.

Municipalism is defined as the practice rather than the doctrine of

state socialism or municipal ownership of public utilities, the chief cause of the movement being the desire on the part of taxpayers to substitute industrial profits for direct taxes. Experience, however, shows that heavy deficits caused by public mismanagement have to be made good by taxation. Failures of municipal undertakings are often caused, among other things, by a popular demand for lower prices and higher wages. The author seems to have been misled in regard to some of his facts. He states, for example, that in 1906 there were in the United States 195 municipal street railway systems, as against 184 privately owned.

COLLINS, G. P. *The trading departments of the state.* Contemp. Rev., Oct., 1912.

COLLINS, A. *Rating reform (with special reference to a wider basis for local rates).* Accountant, July 27, Aug. 3, 1912. Pp. 13.

A review of the numerous objections that have long been made to the English methods of local taxation and the reforms proposed. Taxation should endeavor to effect a fair balance between ability to pay and benefit received. Recommends the extension of the fee principle by giving local authorities power to charge for particular services rendered.

COURCELLE-SENUIL, J. L. *Le travail ancien et moderne. Ses résultats: le chiffre de la population et les impôts.* Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux, Sept.-Oct., 1912. Pp. 13.

Labor legislation, on the one hand, and heavy taxation caused by the increasing functions of government on the other, together constitute an economic burden so great as to seriously reduce the number of people that can make a living in France.

CREANGA, G. D. *Die Finanzen Rumäniens und die Ergebnisse der neuen Finanzpolitik der Ueberschusse.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 1, 1912.

D. D. *Jordskatterna i Australien.* Ek. Tids. No. 2, 1912. Pp. 5.

A discussion of the Australian single tax under the law of November, 1910.

EINAUDI, L., E "SPECTATOR." *Per la perequazione catastale: come la grande impresa vien fatta degenerare innanziche sia finita.* Rif. Soc., July-Sept., 1912.

In the Liguarian province of Porto Maurizio political corruption has forestalled the success of elaborate operations to equalize the land tax burden.

ESCHWEGE, L. *Terrainkrisis und Wertzuwachssteuer.* Die Bank, July, 1912. Pp. 7.

Discusses the effect of the imperial increment tax on the real estate business of Berlin. It appears that many unsound speculative ventures have been forced to the wall.

FALCK, E. *L'évasion fiscale.* Rev. Pol. et Parl., May, 1912. Pp. 22.

G. R. S. *Chinese finance and foreign supervision.* Journ. Am. Asiatic Assoc., Sept., 1912. Pp. 2.

GEISSER, A. *Le obbligazioni industriali in Germania.* Rif. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 15.

One reason why industrial bonds are quickly absorbed in Germany is because public bonds have not been issued to a great amount.

GEISSER, A. *Della tassa-domestici e di alcuni minori tributi locali.* Rif. Soc., July-Sept., 1912.

A history (since 1852) of the Italian tax on domestic servants and an analysis of its operation; a study also of certain similar taxes, chiefly the tax on automobiles.

GERLING, C. *Grundzüge für die Einführung der allgemeinen Theorien über die Bildung und Verwaltung Kommunalen Fonds in die Praxis.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 7.

GHIDIGLIA, C. *Unità di gestione ed unità di controllo nell'azienda dello Stato.* Giorn. d. Econ., July, 1912. Pp. 27.

GRIZIOTTI, B. *L'incidenza e la traslazione delle imposte sulle rendite.* Giorn. d. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 29.

The shifting of a tax on rent is a normal phenomenon, contrary to usual statement. Weyermann comes to the same conclusion, but by a different path.

GROSCH, G. *Die Einführung von Schiffsabgaben im Deutschen Reiche.* Jahrb. f. Gesetzg., No. 3, 1912. Pp. 41.

GUYOT, Y. *Menaces budgétaires et fiscales.* Journ. des Econ., June, 1912. Pp. 7.

M. Guyot, as usual, mercilessly flays the financial administration and the legislators for doing nothing to reduce budgets but instead actually considering an income tax to meet expenditures.

HASELBERGER, J. *Der öffentliche Gesamthaushalt Bayerns.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 34.

HEYDECKER, E. L. *Municipal finances and taxation.* Nat. Munic. Rev., Oct., 1912. Pp. 9.

The assistant tax commissioner of New York believes that local taxation of personal property should be abolished and that real estate, especially site values, should be reserved exclusively for municipal taxation. The use of accurate, scientific methods in the assessment of real estate is imperative.

HOLE, M. J. *Municipal finance reports.* Nat. Munic. Rev., Oct., 1912. Pp. 4.

A review of progress, as well as the inherent difficulties, in the way of securing comparable data in order to determine to what extent public funds have been wisely expended and to make of department reports a measure of efficiency.

HOWARD, H. E. *Some aspects of the demand for the rating of site values.* Accountant, Aug. 10, 17, 24, 1912. Pp. 8, 7, 5.

Considers the rating of site values under English law; discusses especially the incidence of local rates, the effect of the Finance act (1909-1910) upon the rating of site values, and the most recent proposals for the taxation and rating of land.

JEZE, G. *L'équilibre des budgets et le compte provisionnel*. Rev. Pol. et Parl., May, 1912.

JEZE, G. *Les pouvoirs financiers des Chambres hautes dans les états particuliers allemands et dans l'Empire allemand*. Rev. Sci. Legis. Finan., Apr.-June, 1912. Pp. 18.

The composition and financial powers of the imperial *Bundesrat* and of the upper chambers of the separate German states are considered separately because the former is not, properly speaking, an upper chamber. The author takes up one by one the most important German states, the majority of which are organized on a distinctly aristocratic basis. Of the *Bundesrat* Professor Jèze says: "In reality, the prerogatives of the *Bundesrat* are those of the Emperor himself; its function is to conceal the person of the Emperor, and, when necessary, to uphold his policy against the resistance of the Reichstag."

KEYNES, J. M. *Reports on Irish finance*. Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 4.

A brief review of three important recent documents touching the difficult fiscal relations of the Home Rule Bill.

KIAER, A. N. *Documents concernant la statistique internationale de la répartition des revenus privés*. Bull. l'Inst. Intern. Statist., XIX, 2. Pp. 96.

Gives bibliographical or other data in regard to income taxes in some 37 countries.

LANDMANN, J. *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Formen und der Organisation des öffentlichen Kredites*. Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 1, 1912. Pp. 69.

A scholarly research into the origins of public credit.

LANSBURGH, A. *Geeignete und ungeeignete Mittel zur Hebung des Kurses der Staatspapiere*. Die Bank, Sept., 1912. Pp. 13.

Discusses the fall in market value of government loans, in England, France, Germany, and Austria. Finds the cause in the fact that government loans have lost their monopoly position or met with new competitors in the investment market. Discusses proposed remedies. Concludes that the government should neither refund old loans nor issue new ones at a higher rate of interest, nor change from perpetual to terminable loans, but tide over unfavorable times by temporary short-term notes.

LERIS, P. *Les dettes comparées des villes de France*. Journ. des Econ., July, 1912. Pp. 17.

An interesting comparative study of municipal debts in France, based on the annual statistical publication, *Situation financière des communes*, and on information furnished the author by city officials. Paris has a debt almost double that of all other cities and towns of France. The study shows that a city's budget and also its debt grows

in something like a geometrical ratio to population, for the larger the population the more expensive are all its functions. Still the credit of the larger cities is better than that of the smaller.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *Les impôts d'enregistrement et de timbre et les droits sur les valeurs mobilières*. L'Econ. Franç., July 13, 20, 1912. Pp. 5.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La nouvelle élaboration de l'impôt sur le revenu*. L'Econ. Franç., June 15, 1912. Pp. 3.

Criticizes severely the income tax scheme elaborated by the senate commission.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *Des quelques économies budgétaires faciles à réaliser*. L'Econ. Franç., June 8, 1912.

LOWENFELD, W. *Zur Frage der Reform der direkten Steuern in Österreich*. Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 25.

McKAY, J. M. *Taxation under the proposed constitutional amendment*. Am. Bldg. Assoc. News, Sept., 1912. Pp. 4.

A general review of the amendments to the constitution of Ohio adopted September 3. As an opponent of the federal income tax, the author indicates the ratification of the amendment of defining the power of the Ohio legislature to levy an income tax.

MATHEWS, J. M. *Tax administration in New Jersey*. Journ. Pol. Econ., July, 1912. Pp. 22.

MERTENS. *Die wirtschaftliche Lage Russlands an der Hand des Entwurfes zum Reichsbudget 1912*. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 19.

MEYER, R. *Die drei Gesetze vom 23. Dezember 1911, betreffend die Steuerbegünstigungen für Neubauten usw. für gemeinnützige Bauvereinigungen und die staatliche Förderung der Wohnungsfürsorge*. Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 3, 1912. Pp. 45.

MIMIN, P. *Le municipalisme devant le Conseil d'Etat*. Réf. Soc., Aug., 1912. Pp. 15.

The Conseil d'Etat has always decided the questions coming before it on the principle that a municipality should exercise no industrial functions at all. On all forms of municipal socialism it wages relentless war. The numerous municipal enterprises which do exist do so either because no suit has been brought before the Conseil d'Etat questioning their legality, or because of special legislative sanction.

MURRAY, R. A. *I problemi fondamentali dell' economia finanziaria (contributo alla teorica dell' equilibrio finanziario)*. Giorn. d. Econ., Mar., 1912.

A pure science of finance is needed; errors hitherto have come largely through reliance on empirical methods. The implications of a pure science are analyzed in the present article.

NEWTON-ROBINSON, C. *The blight of the land taxes: why they must be repealed*. Nineteenth Cent., July, 1912. Pp. 14.

NEYMARCK, A. *La statistique internationale des valeurs mobilières*. Bull. l'Inst. Intern. Statist., XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 269.

OUTHWAITE, R. L. *Taxation of land values in the dominions*. Land Values, Sept., 1912. Pp. 2.

New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, the Australian Commonwealth and three Canadian cities have had experience, more or less extended, with the land values tax, usually for local purposes only and always, according to the author, with beneficial results.

DE PERIGNY. *Les dettes des Républiques centre américaines*. Rev. Fin. Univ., July, 1912.

PERIN, R. *Die Wertzuwachsteuer von Liegenschaften in Oesterreich*. Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 18.

PFITZNER. *Die Bedeutung des Besitzes an ländlichen Liegenschaften für die Gemeindefinanzen*. Annalen des Deutschen Reichs, No. 3, 1912. Pp. 11.

PIC, P. *Les grandes régies d'état*. Rev. d'Econ. Polit., July-Aug., 1912. Pp. 30.

Four kinds of state monopolies are recognized: (1) Monopolies in the interest of general welfare and public policy, as money, post office, telephone, telegraph. (2) Fiscal monopolies, such as match and playing card monopolies. (3) Mixed monopolies, illustrated by the alcohol and proposed monopolies of petroleum and insurance. (4) Monopolies resulting from the nature of the industry, e.g., mines, wharves, etc.

RENAULD, V. *L'impôt sur le plus-value immobilière en Allemagne et en Angleterre*. Rev. l'Inst. de Droit Comparé, 1912. Pp. 7.

Compares the English act of April 29, 1911, with the German law of February 14, 1911.

SAVARY, H. R. *L'alcool et les nécessités budgétaires*. Rev. de Paris, Apr. 1, 1912.

SCHELLE, G. *Le municipalisme et les finances communales*. Réf. Soc., Aug., 1912. Pp. 14.

The municipal ownership movement harbors serious dangers for municipal finances, or perhaps one should say that mismanaged finances will cause an aroused taxpaying public to rise up and overthrow all municipal enterprise. For one reason or another few municipally owned public utilities in European cities succeed in meeting expenses and deficits consequently become a serious problem in the municipal finances.

SCHNEIDER. *Verbindung von Einkommensteuer und Vermögensteuer mit Berücksichtigung der Steuerreformfrage in Württemberg*. Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 1, 1912. Pp. 42.

SCHOENBECK, O. *Die Einkommensteuer unter den Nachfolgern Steins; ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Ministeriums Altenstein-Doha*. Forschungen zur Brandenburgischen und Preussischen Geschichte, 25, 1912. Pp. 61.

SCHWARZ, O. *Die Finanzen der Europäischen und die wichtigeren aussereuropäischen Staaten.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912.

SEGNER, F. *Bibliographie der finanzwissenschaftlichen Literatur für das Jahr 1911 (mit Ausschluss des Zollwesens).* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912.

SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *Recent tax reforms abroad. I.* Pol. Sci. Quart., Sept., 1912. Pp. 15.

The first of a series of articles in which is to be considered the significance of tax reforms effected in the years 1909 and 1910 in Great Britain, Germany, and Australia. The present article is devoted to Great Britain.

SODOFFSKY, G. *Russisches Gesetz vom 6. Juni 1910 über die staatliche Besteuerung der Immobilien in den Städten, Vororten und Flecken Russlands mit Ausschluss der Vororte und Flecken den Königreiches Polen.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 1, 1912. Pp. 21.

STAMP, J. C. *Ueber die Reform der Grundsteuern in Grossbritannien und Irland.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., July, 1912. Pp. 10.

STRUTZ, G. *Die Steuervorlage und die schwächeren Steuerkräfte.* Ann. f. Soz. Pol. u. Gesetzgebung, I, 6, 1912. Pp. 23.

VON SUKLJE, F. *Verzehrungssteuer und Länderfinanzen.* Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 5, 1912. Pp. 26.

TAUDIERE, H. *Le monopole des Pompes funèbres et sa municipalisation.* Réf. Soc., Sept. 16, 1912. Pp. 24.

An exhaustive study of a public enterprise in a rather unusual line, though one in which France has had a long experience.

TETZLAFF, O. *Die Steuern und Schulden der preussischen Städte und grösseren Landgemeinden im Rechnungsjahre 1910 und die von ihnen im Rechnungsjahre 1911 erhobenen zuschläge zu den staatlichveranlagten direkten Steuern.* Königlich preussische statistische Landesamt Zeitschrift, 52, 1912.

TRAP, C. *Lovforslaget om Statens Inkomst og Formueskat.* Nat. ök. Tids., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 29.

A lecture given December 14, 1911 supporting in the main proposed changes in the income and property tax law in Denmark, his main criticism of the measure being that its provision might not secure an equitable assessment.

VOGEL, E. H. *Die rechtliche Natur der Finanzobligations im österreichischen Abgabenrechte.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 92.

VOGEL, E. H. *Stellung und Aufgabe der Verkehrssteuern der Finanzwissenschaft.* Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Staatsw., 68, 1912.

WASSERMAN, L. and R. *Die wirtschaftlichen und finanzpolitischen Leit motive des deutschen Reichsgesetzes, besonders Beseitigung des Branntweinkontingents, vom 14. Juni 1912.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 16.

WEDGWOOD, J. C. *The principles of land value taxation.* Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 10.

A reply to an article by Bickerdike in the *March Journal*. Author advocates a single tax on land values as a means of destroying the valuable privilege which the present rating system bestows upon the land owner by checking competition in the production of buildings.

VON ZIEGLER, E. *Entwicklung der Hauptgrundsätze der bayerischen Gesetzgebung über die Gemeindeumlagen insbesondere die Berücksichtigung der Interessentheorie*. Annalen des deutschen Reichs, 6, 1912. Pp. 16.

————— *Excise tax before the United States Congress*. Am. Bldg. Assoc. News, Aug., 1912. Pp. 6.

A summary of efforts made to have building and loan associations expressly exempted from the operation of the excise income tax bill.

————— *The home rule bill: I. Political; II. Financial*. Quart. Rev., July, 1912. Pp. 34.

A thorough review of the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill which "violates a fundamental principle of sound finance in separating the responsibility for the raising of revenue from the responsibility for its expenditure."

————— *Increased taxation on successions*. Bankers' Mag. (London), Oct., 1912.

An unimportant editorial protest against the British inheritance tax, on the old ground that it is a tax on capital, and because it is possible for the same estate to be taxed both in England and in some British colony or foreign country.

————— *L'impôt sur les marchés de marchandises à livrer ou à terme d'après la loi du février 1912*. Rev. Econ. Bordeaux, Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 2.

————— *L'impôt sur les vélocipèdes en 1911*. L'Econ. Franç., Aug. 17, 1912. P. 1.

————— *Les produits de l'enregistrement, des domaines et du timbre constatés et recouvrés, en France, pendant l'exercice 1910*. Bull. Statist. Légis. Comp., 71, 1912. Pp. 47.

————— *Grundzüge der Steuerreform von 1911 in Reuss a. L.* Finanz-Archiv, XIX, 2, 1912. Pp. 10.

Tariffs and Reciprocity

(Abstracts by Henry R. Mussey)

BARKER, J. E. *Will a tariff harm Lancashire? A lesson from America*. Nineteenth Cent., Aug., 1912. Pp. 19.

The American cotton industry is more efficient than the British. The Japanese industry with its low paid labor has displaced British cottons in that country, is doing so in China, and will soon seize India, unless prevented. Only the adoption of American methods, combined with tariff reform and imperial preference, can save the industry of Lancashire.

CANCIO, L. *El "modus vivendi" con Espana.* Rev. Bimest. Cubana, Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 85.

An elaborate discussion of the commercial position of Cuban products, with reference to tariff arrangements.

COUZINET, L. *Le régime des sucres.* Rev. Sci. Legis. Finan., Apr.-June, 1912. Pp. 11.

A description of the negotiations attending the extension of the provisions of the Brussels convention for a further period of five years from March 1913, the main feature being the enlargement of Russia's export contingent, in view of the existing shortage and high prices.

EINAUDI, L. *I fasti italiani degli aspiranti trivellatori della Tripolitana.* Rif. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 34.

Urges that the demand of the Italian steel interests for the same tariff protection in Tripoli as is now enjoyed in Italy be not granted.

GONNARD, RENE. *La politique douanière des Etats des Balkans.* Rev. Econ. Intern., July, 1912. Pp. 36.

An account of the way in which Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, all agricultural states, apparently finding their best interest in free trade, have adopted a policy of high protection in imitation of their larger neighbors. Under political and economic pressure, they have shaped their commercial treaties so as to become largely dependent commercially on Austria, Russia, and Germany respectively. A study of pan-germanistic economic policy.

HAMLIN, C. C. *The sugar tariff and railroad securities.* Moody's Mag., Aug., 1912.

Argues that the beet sugar industry will greatly increase production of all cereal crops, adding probably billions of dollars yearly to the freight to be carried by the railroads. Therefore railroad investors should favor the duties on beet sugar.

JONSON, A. *Protection as a panacea for labour unrest.* Contemp. Rev., Oct., 1912. Pp. 8.

A marvelous account of the wretchedness of the American working-man caused by high prices due to protection. The chains are kept riveted solid by the Tariff League, which, by expending £8,000 per annum, learns the tariff views of every politician, every editor, "every waverer and every graduate leaving the universities each year."

KREUZKAM. *Die internationale Zuckerkonvention.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., May, 1912.

LAUCK, W. J. *A real myth.* Atlantic, Sept., 1912. Pp. 5.

Protection plus free immigration has caused low grade immigrant laborers to displace American laborers in the factory industries we have developed. Because of improved machinery, inexperienced labor, can be used. As a consequence trade-unions have broken down, the bargaining power of skilled labor has been destroyed and neither American nor immigrant labor has benefited by our tariff laws.

LAWRENCE, J. *Unionism and food duties.* Nat. Rev., July, 1912.

An exhortation to British unionists to uphold tariff reform and to attack the idea that it means the dear loaf.

MACARA, C. *The cotton industry and free trade.* Eng. Rev., Sept., 1912. Pp. 14.

An argument against tariff reform, containing several acute criticisms of the tariff reformers' use of figures in reference to cotton manufacture.

O'FARRELL, H. H. *The possibility of certain gains from protective duties.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912. Pp. 5.

A keen theoretical criticism of the argument of Professor Taussig in book IV, chap. XXXVII, sec. 1, of his *Principles of Economics*, that a protective duty, by improving the terms of international exchange, may bring some gain to the protected country.

PIERSON, J. *Les pêcheries néerlandaises et la liberté commerciale.* Journ. des Econ., Aug., 1912.

An historical sketch of the Dutch herring fishery, showing its depression under protective monopoly and its prosperity under free competition.

ROBERTSON-SCOTT, J. W. *The other free traders.* Contemp. Rev., July, 1912. Pp. 12.

Though Holland is thoroughly prosperous and her economic interests demand free trade, it is possible that the moderate protective measure proposed by the government may be adopted as a result of the need for increased revenue, together with a curious combination of religious political parties. The adoption of tariff reform by England would be a serious blow to free trade in Holland.

ROBINSON, A. G. *Need of a tariff board, or commission.* Rev. Rev., July, 1912.

A tariff commission is needed to give the public official information concerning the actual relations of the tariff to industry and prices. The tariff board was started on the wrong track in trying to get comparative costs of production.

SMITH, F. E. *Tariff reform.* Fortn. Rev., Aug., 1912.

An able argument from the point of view of a British tariff reformer in behalf of protection for Great Britain. The argument is maintained on familiar economic and political grounds.

WICKSELL K. *Tullar och arbetslöner.* Ek. Tids., No. 1, 1912. Pp. 5.

Contents that it has not been proved that protective tariff increases the money income of the laborers and that it is practically certain that any possible increase would not compensate for higher prices.

——— *Canada and the West Indies.* Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform, Sept., 1912. Pp. 3.

A brief summary of the memorandum of the Tariff Commission on the preferential arrangements proposed between Canada and the West Indies.

————— *Debate on the sugar convention.* Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform, Sept., 1912. Pp. 6.

Extracts from the preliminary discussion of the Sugar Convention.

————— *The sugar convention.* Monthly Notes on Tariff Reform, Sept., 1912. Pp. 8.

The tariff reform argument to the effect that the Brussels Convention has been benefited by British sugar refining without increasing the price of sugar.

————— *The Underwood-La Follette bill.* Bull. Nat. Assoc. Wool Mfgs., Sept., 1912. Pp. 28.

A narrative account of the discussion on the wool and woolens tariff during July and August last, giving the text of the Cummins substitute for the Underwood bill, the Finance Committee substitute and the La Follette bill.

————— *Views of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.* Protectionist, July, 1912. Pp. 2.

A report of the association's tariff committee. Objects to the cost of production dogma, criticizes the board's cost comparison as neglecting several items favorable to the foreigner, such as the cost of building mill villages in the South, differences in interest rates, the preference for mule-spun yarns, differences in size of mills and in selling expense, and differences in banking facilities.

Insurance and Pensions

(Abstracts by William F. Gephart)

ADDISON, C. *The controversy over medical benefit under the national insurance act.* Contemp. Rev., Oct., 1912.

The British Medical Association objected to being placed under the control of a lay committee but the writer holds that the act does not provide for control. On this point there is much discussion.

BAMENT, W. N. *Insurance forms.* Ins. Soc. of N. Y., Feb., 1912.

Value of simplicity and directness.

VOM BAUER, E. E. *How Germany deals with workmen's injuries.* Pol. Sci. Quart., Sept., 1912. Pp. 18.

Describes the activities of the German employers' associations.

BELLOM, M. *L'assurance des employés des entreprises privées en Allemagne.* L'Econ. Franç., July 6, 1912.

BELLOM, M. *La loi anglaise d'assurance sociale en 1911.* Journ. des Econ., July, 1912.

BORGATTA, G. *Pericoli ed ensidie d'un monopolio-incendi di stato.* Rif. Soc., May, 1912. Pp. 20.

Since the adoption of a state monopoly of life insurance in Italy, voices are heard asking for a similar monopoly of fire insurance. The probable dangers of such a scheme, as partly revealed in certain foreign experiences, are forbidding.

BROWN, H. D. *Savings and annuity plan proposed for retirement of super-annuated civil service employees.* Gov. Account., June, July, 1912. Pp. 4, 15.

Explains the mathematical or actuarial basis of the plan; a life annuity at three quarters salary at time of retirement (70 years) is the central idea.

BOYD, J. H. *The economic and legal basis of compulsory industrial insurance for workmen. II.* Mich. Law Rev., Apr., 1912.

Discusses, especially from the constitutional side, the effect and legal validity of the Ohio industrial insurance act of 1911.

CHASE, B. F. *Operations of British national insurance act.* Daily Cons. & Trade Rep., Sept. 28, 1912.

The new law has caused an increase in the membership of friendly societies and trade-unions in Dundee. Few who are not compelled to come under the law have applied for benefits, but there have been many applications for the exemptions allowed in case of private income being sufficient.

COX, R. L. *Life Insurance legislation of 1911.* Am. Pol. Sci. Rev., Aug., 1912.

The year 1911 was not particularly noted for new laws, but there are already over 4,500 statutes in the much regulated business of life insurance. Of the 1,650 bills introduced, 160 became laws. The most noted laws are those regulating the sale of stock of new companies, and the Wisconsin law providing for the sale of life insurance policies by the state.

DANIELS, N. H., JR. *Workmen's compensation in Massachusetts.* Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Aug., 1912.

DAWSON, W. H. *Social insurance in England and Germany.* Fortn. Rev., Aug., 1912.

The English act will give an impetus to the provident societies now in existence.

DELACHENAL, J. *Le projet de loi sur la réassurance des mutuelles agricoles.* Mouv. Social, July, 1912.

It has been proposed to centralize the mutual funds under the supervision of the state, and this article attempts to show why this should not be done.

DELCOURT, R. *L'assurance contre les accidents du travail en Allemagne.* Réf. Sociale, June 16, 1912.

Defects of German Law are (1) It places upon the state the danger of destroying certain industries; (2) It is a system of improvidence.

DRYDEN, J. F. *Industrial insurance past and present.* Am. Exchange & Rev., Nov., 1911.

FORBES, T. H. *The underinsured.* Life Ins. Independent, July, 1912.

Many holders of insurance are either on account of ignorance or carelessness underinsured. Tables are supplied showing amount of

insurance necessary to carry at each age in order to guarantee \$1000 insurance to beneficiaries. However, earning and saving capacities set the real limit for the amount of insurance.

FRY, G. H. *National insurance act, 1911*. Accountant, Aug. 24, 31; Sept. 7, 1912. Pp. 6, 11, 7.

GEYER. *Versicherung zum Kunstwert und zum Liebhaberwert*. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, July, 1912.

Discusses the justice of legal restrictions and court decisions on the subject of overinsuring property and concludes that market value being a fluctuating thing, subjective valuation may be made, unless in case of loss of property it is shown that the owner has not used insurance as a source of profit in the ordinary meaning of the term.

GOROWITZ, E. *Die Arbeiterversicherung in Russland*. Soziale Praxis, July 25, Aug. 1, 1912.

The new workingman's insurance law placed in force after 8 years of elaboration, though a great advance does not make adequate provision for invalids; protection is limited to certain industries including chiefly mines, private railways and the large power factories.

GOUGH, G. W. *The economics of the insurance act*. Eng. Rev., July, 1912.

GOUGH, G. W. *State insurance in Great Britain*. Chambers' Journ., July, 1912.

HOYER, A. *Social Middelstandpolitik*. Nat. ök. Tids., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 25.

An adverse criticism of German and Austrian "social insurance."

HUTTON, M. S. *Workmen's compensation in Europe and America*. Engg. Mag., July, 1912.

JEZE, G. *Le monopole public des assurance sur la vie en Italie*. Rev. Sci. Legis. Finan., July-Sept., 1912.

By the law of April 4, 1912, Italy made a state monopoly of the business of life insurance and this excellent article reviews the reasons for and against the act. The chief arguments for a state monopoly of insurance are: (1) It is a service of general value to the state. (2) The monopolization gives a unified organization. (3) The administration is relatively simple. (4) It makes possible the extension to risks now excluded from insurance. (5) The state can better prevent incendiarism. (6) Insurance naturally tends to be a monopoly. (7) The difficult problem of incidence and shifting of a tax on insurance disappears. Some of the objections to a state monopoly are: (1) It takes the state far away from its normal exercise of the police power. (2) All public ownership of a private business is evil. (3) There is danger of debasement of the business by politicians. (4) The financial burden on the state may be very great.

JOSEF. *Schutz durch mittelbare Versicherung*. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, July, 1912.

The writer takes a concrete case of double insurance, the insurance of

an automobile by its owner and by the owner of the garage in which it is kept. The insurance code and courts hold that the facts as to carelessness of parties concerned determine the right of parties to collect the insurance or to enforce claims against each other with the specific limitation that the insurance company can be forced only to indemnify one party for the loss. The whole question of double insurance receives an excellent discussion.

KONIGER, E. H. *The mortality of the workmen's sick and death benefit fund of America*. Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Sept., 1912.

This society has been in existence 27 years and the data are typical of the mortality of insured workmen in the United States. The careful investigation shows among other interesting facts the following: (1) The mortality of men has been higher than of women except in the age period 23-33. (2) The mortality rate is somewhat lower than that of the Industrial Insurance Mortality Table but higher than those of the New Fraternal Congress Table and the Royal Arcanum Table. (3) 21.2 per cent of the deaths was due to suicide and is twice as high as the suicide rate of regular insurance companies.

LAUER, F. *Arbeitslosigkeit und ihre Bekämpfung*. Soziale Praxis, Aug., 1912.

A summary of the results of the operation of Breisgau's unemployment insurance, which is maintained by the city. The writer holds many are excluded who need it most for it does not apply to those not organized in coöperative relief societies. The plan is inferior to that in some other German states, and in France.

LOCH, C. S. *The national insurance act, 1911*. Char. Organ. Rev., June, 1912.

A very general discussion of provisions and terms.

LUCAS, J. JR. *Forms, from a broker's standpoint*. Ins. Soc. of N. Y., Feb., 1912.

Discusses the influence of the broker in determining and explaining policy forms and judicial interpretation of insurance forms.

MORTARA, G. *Il monopolio delle assicurazioni e la mortalità italiana*. Giorn. degli Econ., Apr.-May, 1912. Pp. 4.

NABHOLZ. *Die Bestimmung der Tarifprämie in der privaten Lebens-Versicherung*. Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Versicherungswis., July, 1912.

An elaborate discussion of the objects and ends of each kind of premium and the mathematical formulae for their calculation.

ORDINE, L. *Revisione, transazione, e procedura per indennizzo d'infortuni sul lavoro*. Riv. Critica, Mar., 1912.

Holds that unemployment insurance should include wide economic zones and if mutual societies are permitted to insure for this purpose they should be compelled to coöperate with the state insurance.

ROCCA, G. *Mortalità degli assicurati sulla vita e mortalità della popolazione generale*. Rif. Soc., June, 1912. Pp. 36.

Contests the support given by Beneduce and Mortara to the actuarial basis of the new state life insurance monopoly in Italy.

SAVOY, E. *La loi Suisse sur l'assurance en cas de maladie et d'accidents. I, II.* Mouv. Soc., Aug., Sept., 1912.

I. Discusses the history of the act, its general provisions and the insurance granted in case of sickness. II. The federal government has provided 7,900,000 francs as the initial fund. The Swiss law compares favorably with the laws of European nations, securing to the workmen the benefit at low cost.

SORENSEN, A. *Tvangsforsikringen i England.* Nat. ök. Tids., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 56.

A detailed analysis and sympathetic discussion of compulsory insurance in England. The author has faith in the ability of English society to meet its present crisis.

STANSFIELD, J. H. *National insurance: with special reference to the electrical industry.* Elec. Rev. (London), Apr. 19, 1912.

YOUNG, T. E. *An enquiry into the existence of historical analogies to life assurance.* Journ. Inst. Actuaries, July, 1912.

A critical review of *An Introduction to the History of Life Assurance*, by A. F. Jack.

————— *Comparative statistics of fire loss, American and foreign.* Am. Underwriter, June, 1912.

More than one third of the total loss in the United States is borne by one third of the population. Losses on better protected property have increased proportionally to that on property not so well protected. The per capita loss for cities of 200,000 and over in the United States was \$2.62, and in England 11 out of 12 largest cities had a loss of less than one dollar. The loss in cities of Ireland, Scotland, and France was below \$4 and in Germany, among 8 of the largest cities, loss was about 8 cents per capita. The average per capita loss for England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia was 60 cents.

————— *The national insurance act.* Accountant, June 22, 1912.

A criticism of the national insurance law from the accountancy viewpoint. No uniform system of accounting is provided for approved societies, no definition of "low wages," "remuneration"; consequent confusion is predicted by the writer.

————— *The new law on the subject of the National Institute for Assistance to Workmen and Farm Servants.* Bull. Bur. Econ. & Soc. Intelligence, July, 1912.

An account of the recent law in Hungary.

————— *Reduction of the cost of life insurance.* Life Ins. Independent, June, 1912.

The cost of insurance has decreased during the past 50 years but probably in not the same proportion as commodities.

————— *Report of the committee on welfare of employees.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Oct. 10, 1912.

What has been done in the electrical industry to provide for sickness, accidents, and death of employees.

————— *The Swiss insurance act.* World's Lab. Laws, May, 1912.

————— *Das österreichische Unfall- und Krankenversicherungsgesetz für die Betriebe der Seeschifffahrt und der Seefischerei.* Soziale Praxis, July 11, 1912.

An account of the new law to protect sailors and fishermen which replaces the old law originally an edict issued by Marie-Therese in 1774.

————— *Kommunale Arbeitsversicherung?* Soziale Praxis, May 16, 1912.

Discusses the grounds upon which one should be permitted to appeal a case for accident indemnity after an award has been granted. Compensation should first be sought from employer.

Population and Migration

(Abstracts by William B. Bailey)

AUERBACH, E. *Das wahre Geschlechtsverhältnis des Menschen.* Archiv f. Rassen- u. Gesellschaftsbiologie, Jan.-Feb., 1912.

BAINES, J. A. *Census notes. The British empire.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., July, 1912. Pp. 6.

Statistics of the population in 1911. In the text special attention is given to the figures for Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

BENINI, R. *La demografia italiana nell'ultimo cinquantennio.* Riv. Intern., May, 1912.

BENOIT-LEVY, G. *L'exode de la ville.* Rev. d'Econ. Polit., May-June, 1912. Pp. 16.

The latest statistics of internal migration in several countries, with a study of the reasons for the rural exodus.

VON BOROSINI, V. *European regulation of emigration.* Survey, Sept. 7, 1912. Pp. 3.

VON BOROSINI, V. *Home-going Italians.* Survey, Sept. 28, 1912.

BRYAN, S. *Mexican immigrants in the United States.* Survey, Sept. 7, 1912. Pp. 6.

One of an extremely small number of studies which have been made of Mexican immigration across our border. Most of the immigrants are employed by the railroads and the rate of pay is extremely low among them. They live in quarters in which there is much congestion, and show a decided tendency toward segregation.

CRACKANTHORPE, M. *The friends and foes of eugenics.* Fortn. Rev., Oct., 1912.

The attitude toward eugenics of three different classes of persons: (1) the socialists, (2) the "man in the street," (3) "spiritually minded persons who, conscious of the existence of a Higher Power, trust Him for personal guidance, and are disposed to look askance at Science and all her works."

DESMETS, J. *La dépopulation des campagnes*. Réf. Econ., Aug. 2, 1912.

DUCKWORTH, A. *A study of Australian vital statistics*. Econ. Journ., Sept., 1912. Pp. 14.

An attempt to determine whether the white population of Australia is holding its own and likely to maintain its virility in the future. The answer is favorable.

ESCHWEGE, L. *Kulturdünger*. Die Bank, June, 1912. Pp. 10.

An enumeration of the evils which are likely to come to the mother country from the emigration of large numbers of its adult population.

FAHLBECK, P. *Der Neo-Malthusianismus in seinen Beziehungen zur Rassenbiologie und Rassenhygiene*. Archiv f. Rassen- u. Gesellschaftsbiologie, Jan.-Feb., 1912.

HART, J. R. *Note on mortality on the west coast of Africa*. Journ. Inst. Actuaries, July, 1912. Pp. 11.

In most countries studied there has been a very decided reduction in the rate of mortality during the past few decades.

HODGES, L. *Immigrant life in the ore region of northern Minnesota*. Survey, Sept. 7, 1912. Pp. 6.

A study of the living conditions of the immigrants in the Vermillion and Mesabi regions of Minnesota. Conditions in Mesabi seem to be much worse and vital statistics show contagious diseases extremely prevalent.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *De la nécessité d'une énergique et méthodique action sociale pour arrêter la décroissance de la natalité et prévenir la dépopulation ou la dénationalisation de la France*. L'Econ. Franç., June 8, 1912, Pp. 3.

Another attempt to help solve the problem of denationalization of France. It is argued that the third child in every family is required in France. Efforts must be made to encourage this. Only 10 per cent of the offices of France should be given to men who are not the fathers of three children, and premiums fixed at perhaps 500 francs should be given for the birth of the third child.

LINDSAY, J. *The case for and against eugenics*. Nineteenth Cent., Sept., 1912. Pp. 12.

LIPZKY, A. *Are the Jews a "pure race?"* Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1912. Pp. 8.

To a large extent a criticism of Dr. Maurice Fishberg's recent book *The Jews*. The author takes the stand that the Jews constitute a distinct race.

MARPILLERO, G. *Il problema sessuale ed il neomalthusianesimo*. Riv. Ital. di Sociol., Mar.-Apr., 1912.

OTH, F. *Induktives und Deduktives zum Bevölkerungsproblem*. Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Apr., 1912.

PAGE, T. W. *The distribution of immigrants in the United States before 1870*. Journ. Pol. Econ., July, 1912. Pp. 19.

An interesting article showing the sections of the country chosen for settlement by the different racial groups, the routes of travel, and a general statement of the desirability of the different nationalities.

SALZ, A. *Kritische Betrachtungen zum Streite über das Bevölkerungsproblem.* Archiv f. Socialwis., July, 1912. Pp. 8.

A short contribution on the attempt of society to increase well-being by limiting the size of family.

SEGONZAC, M. DE. *Les populations du Maroc (avec six figures).* Rev. d'Ethnog. et d. Sociol., Mar.-Apr., 1912.

TREDGOLD, A. F. *The study of eugenics.* Quart. Rev., July, 1912.

VACCA, A. *L'urbanesimo e la piccola proprietà rurale.* Riv. Internazionale, Apr., 1912. Pp. 10.

Migration to urban centers can be checked effectively by assistance to the small properties movement.

WILLCOX, W. F. *Statistics at the fourteenth international congress on hygiene and demography, Berlin, September 23-29, 1907.* Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Sept., 1912.

WORMS, R. *La sexualité dans les naissances françaises.* Rev. Intern. de Sociol., June, 1912.

————— *Human life—how we waste it.* Am. Underwriter, June, 1912. Pp. 6.

A short popular article on the preventable loss of life in this country and an appeal to increase the appropriations of public funds for public health work.

————— *The negro population of American towns.* Char. Organ. Rev., June, 1912.

This article is composed entirely of quotations from the report of the American Board of Trade inquiry (published in 1911) into working-class wages and conditions in the United States.

————— *La dépopulation des campagnes et l'iniquité des droits successoraux.* Réf. Econ., Aug. 16, 1912.

————— *Tableaux relatifs au mouvement de la population en France en 1911.* L'Econ. Franç., June 22, 1912. Pp. 2.

Tables giving the population, marriages, divorce, births, and deaths in the different departments of France for the year 1911 and also the rate per 10,000 population. In addition is a short analysis of the tables, which adds but little to the value of the article.

————— *Allgemeine sozialpolitik.* Soziale Praxis, July 4, 1912. Pp. 2.

A short article giving the statistics of births in Germany for the past few years and some suggestions which may possibly overcome the recent tendency to a lowering in the rate.

————— *Die Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose im Mittelstande und in der Arbeiterschaft.* Soziale Praxis, July 4, 1912.

Pauperism and Charities

(Abstracts by Frank D. Watson)

CHANCE, W. *The national conference on the prevention of destitution. III. Unemployment section.* Char. Organ. Rev., Mar., 1912. Pp. 13.

The papers and discussions centered around the questions of labor exchanges, the physical bar to employment, labor colonies, and seasonal and cyclical unemployment, and expressed a wide range of opinions. It is hoped that in the next conference "the individualist note will then be struck more plainly than it was at the one under review".

DUGE DE BERNONVILLE, M. L. *L'assistance publique dans le Royaume Uni et dans l'Empire allemand.* Bull. de la Stat. Gen. de la France, April, 1912.

An analysis of the organisation handling relief, giving the main development of the law on the subject. Followed by a statistical study of those assisted, those receiving indoor relief, those outdoor relief, etc. This method of treatment is used in turn for England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, German Empire, Bavaria, and other countries.

GLASER, A. *Provision for the poorer classes in Austria. I.* Charity Organ. Rev., May, 1912.

The writer is general secretary of the society to suppress vagrancy and begging in Vienna. The subject is divided into three sections: The Care of the Poor; Social Insurance; and Recent Social Political Laws. A brief sketch of the constitutional position of the poor is given, since Austria is divided into fifteen provinces, each of which has a very extensive local autonomy. Then follows a definition of the "poor" and a discussion of the extent to which outdoor relief is given. In the field of private charity, plans for centralization find little response. Under the second caption, "Social Insurance," the author briefly discusses in turn, Insurance Against Accidents, The Law of Insurance Against Sickness, and The Pension Law for Private Officials.

GLASER, A. *Provision for the poorer classes in Austria. II.* Char. Organ. Rev. (London), June, 1912.

Describes in detail the bill relating to social insurance now before the Austrian House of Commons after having changed its form four times without being any nearer to becoming law. It deals with the extension of the worker's insurance and adds provisions for an invalidity and old-age insurance with a state subsidy for the benefit of wage-earners and those who work on their own account. The passage of the bill is not expected in the near future. The article concludes with a resumé of social political laws passed in 1911, covering regulation of hours of work, the prohibition of employment of children under 14 years of age in mines and of women during the night, etc. The author seems far from optimistic as to outcome.

HALBERT, L. A. *Effective charity administration.* Ann. Am. Acad., May, 1912.

The writer is the general superintendent of the Board of Public Welfare, Kansas City, Missouri. Gives only a general outline of the provisions necessary for dealing effectively with the charitable

problems which exist in all cities. He shows a familiarity with methods employed in many places, as well as with the literature of the subject. His discussion centers in the main around the topics: The Field of Municipal Charity; Subsidies to Private Charities; The Control of Public Solicitation; Suppressing Vagrancy; and Outdoor Relief. He makes a plea for efficient workers.

HUNTER, G. MCP. *Destitution among seamen*. Survey, Aug. 3, 1912. Pp. 9.

The author divides his study into the following heads: (1) Economic causes: seamen are being constantly discharged (legally) from their ships; they are periodically unemployed; their work is casual and seasonal. (2) Desertion from ships: a combination of economic, social and psychological causes. (3) Social and moral causes: shiftlessness, ignorance, drunkenness, and immorality. (4) The exigencies of the life: hazards of the sea, shipwreck, accident, exposure to heat and cold, and climatic diseases.

JOHNSON, S. *The relation between large families, poverty, irregularity of earnings and crowding*. Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Apr., 1912.

A statistical study based on some 30,000 records of out-patients of the Hospital for Sick Children, a large voluntary hospital of London. Though the statistics were collected for quite a different purpose, they corroborate the statement that the nation is reproducing itself more largely from the less efficient section of society.

NORMAND, J. *L'assistance publique à Paris*. L'Econ. Franç., Mar., 1912. Pp. 3.

A brief and in the main, statistical statement of public relief in Paris, discussing the size and items of the city budget for the general administration of all public relief.

DE NOUVION, G. *L'assistance par le travail*. Journ. des Econ., Aug., 1912.

Seriously questions the value of assistance to the involuntarily unemployed by means of state work of any kind. Author believes the best means for the state to abolish poverty is not by creating work but by lessening the cost of living.

OSTERRIETH, A. *Bodenkulturarbeit statt Almosen. Ein Beitrag zur Lösung der Arbeitslosenfrage*. Soziale Praxis, Aug. 29, 1912.

Emigration is not necessary as a solution to the unemployment problem in Germany "so long as wide stretches of uncultivated land exist in the German Empire itself,"—stretches capable of supporting countless families. Cites several instances of what has been done along these lines. (To be concluded.)

RINAUDO, P. C. *L'alcoolisme tra le donne*. Riv. Internazionale, July, 1912.

A general account of the social effect of alcohol and an appeal to women to undertake a crusade against it.

STUART, H. V. *Relief of distress in the pottery districts*. Char. Organ. Rev., May, 1912.

An account of the methods employed in pottery districts of handling

the acute relief-problem created by the recent coal strike. The potteries employ approximately 60,000 workers—practically all of whom were thrown out of employment within a week. In each of the separate boroughs of the federated borough of Stoke-on-Trent, the mayor formed a local committee to whom he allotted a certain sum of money per week with a free hand for its disposal. The system proved on the whole exceedingly satisfactory, although the committees were composed largely of amateurs.

The annual meeting of the C. O. S. Char. Organ. Rev. (London), Aug., 1912.

The tenor of the addresses was either that of unstinted praise for the services rendered by organized charity or of defense of the London Society against criticism from the Fabian Society and other advocates of government action.

Housing

(Abstracts by James Ford)

CLAUSS, F. *Eine städtebauliche Tat. Soziale Praxis*, July 4, 1912. Pp. 2.

Describes municipal plan of the new suburb of Berlin-Schöneberg, designed to house 40,000 people, with houses two stories high, equipped with gardens and common playgrounds, and designed to rent at the price of equal accommodation in urban tenements.

COMSTOCK, A. P. *Chicago housing conditions. VI. The problem of the negro.* Am. Journ. Sociol., Sept., 1912. Pp. 16.

A statistical study of 209 houses in the South Side, and 131 houses in the West Side. Tables cover per cent of lot built over, repair of houses, number of apartments per house, number of rooms per apartment, number of persons sleeping in rooms of specified cubic contents, per cent of unventilated rooms and of dark rooms, type of toilet, and rentals. Finds negroes are forced to live near segregated vice, and to pay higher rents than paid by immigrants per unit of accommodation.

GEMUND, W. *Wohnungshygiene und Hochsommerklima. I. Zeitschr. f. Sozialwis.*, July, 1912. Pp. 16.

A critical examination of theories of the relation of infant mortality to house structure, ventilation, and to the overheating of walls by the sun's rays.

GRETZSCHEL. *Wohnungsfrage und Säuglingspflege. Soziale Praxis*, June 27, 1912. Pp. 2.

Brief quotations from studies by Flügge, Kathe, Gemünd, and Hindes on the relation of ventilation, heat, and construction of apartments to infant mortality.

HALDEMAN, B. A. *The municipal zone system. Engg. News*, Aug. 1, 1912. Pp. 4.

A description of the system in use in some European cities by which certain districts are set aside for buildings of one class. The zones are

not concentric circles but districts which, by elevation convenience or other factor, seem peculiarly fitted for some purpose.

HANKINSON, A. *Miss Octavia Hill's system of management of working-class property by trained ladies*. Char. Organ. Rev. (London), July, 1912. Pp. 12.

Methods of the Manchester Housing Company, Ltd., in repair of slum dwellings and education of tenants.

IHLDER, J. *Recent reports on housing*. Nat. Munic. Rev., Oct., 1912. Pp. 5.

A brief statement of typical American housing problems, with 76 titles of reports on housing conditions in 43 cities or states.

VON MANGOLDT. *Wohnungsgesetzgebung in Deutschland*. Soziale Praxis, July 4, 11, 1912. Pp. 4.

Indicates the problems that should be considered by the new Imperial Housing Commission, especially the public control of land values.

NETTLEFOLD, J. S. *Slum reform*. Char. Organ. Rev. (London), July, 1912. Pp. 4.

Outlines the Birmingham municipal method of slum repair.

PAYEN, E. *Les habitations à bon marché et les résultats obtenus*. L'Econ., Franç, July 6, 1912. Pp. 2.

On April 1, 1912, there were 339 societies in France for the erection of cheap dwellings, which were granted exemption from taxes; 62 per cent of these were coöperative, 38 per cent joint-stock companies. Statistics are given for 1911-12 of the number and location of such societies, amount of cheap loans from savings banks and other sources, the rates of interest paid to shareholders, and of the increase in cost of construction per square metre as recorded by three Parisian societies.

——— *Houses for workingmen. Co-partnership at Hamilton and Toronto, Ont.* Labour Gaz., Aug., 1912. Pp. 2.

Co-partnership tenants societies recently incorporated, to build sub-urban estates for workmen.

Statistics

(Abstracts by A. A. Young)

BAESON, R. W. *Ascertaining and forecasting business conditions by the study of statistics*. Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., Mar., 1912.

Describes an elaborate statistical service for business men. The general forecasts are based upon the thesis that any excess of business activity over that measured by a "line of normal growth" must be balanced by a corresponding deficiency, and vice versa.

BATES, F. G. *Rural and urban New England in the census*. Nation, Mar. 21, 1912.

Points out the errors involved in defining all New England "towns" with over 2,500 inhabitants as urban communities.

BOWLEY, A. L. *The measurement of employment*. Journ. Royal Stat. Soc., July, 1912.

An important paper. Presents a new index number for the amount of employment based upon a wider but more heterogeneous selection of data than the Labour Department's index number. The effect of the general (long period) increase in the numbers employed is corrected by an ingenious use of the "adjectival" descriptions of the condition of employment printed in the "Labour Gazette." The paper contains, among other things, an important contribution to the general theory of index numbers.

CHATFIELD, G. H. *The permanent census board of New York city.* Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc. Sept., 1912.

In 1908 the state of New York provided for a permanent "census" (registration) of all persons between 4 and 18 years of age in lieu of the periodical "school census," in the three largest cities of the states. The present paper describes the tasks and methods of the work in New York city and points out the administrative and scientific value of the results.

DUGE DE BERNONVILLE. *Les institutions d'assistance publique en Angleterre et en Allemagne.* Journ. Soc. Stat., July, 1912.

A general statistical survey.

ELBERTON, W. P. and FLIPPARD, R. C. *Notes on the construction of mortality tables.* Journ. Inst. Actuaries, July, 1912.

Proposes the application of a method resembling the "census method" of constructing life tables to insurance company experience. A coöperative census of existing policies, giving age at entrance and duration, would be utilized in connection with the "registration" of new policies and of deaths. This would simplify the preparation of select, ultimate, and aggregate tables and would make possible their continuous revision.

GOLDSCHMIDT, A. *Die Vergleichung in der Statistik.* Ann. des Deutschen Reichs, 1911.

HUBER, M. *Mortalité suivant la profession.* Bull. Stat. Gén. de la France, July, 1912.

Based on French registration statistics for 1907 and 1908 which were the first years in which the deaths were classified by occupation. The article includes a good summary account of the difficulties met in interpreting such statistics.

KNIBBS, G. H. *Studies in statistical representation.* Journ. Royal Soc. New South Wales, XLV. Pp. 24.

Statistical applications of Fourier's series. For an abstract by the author see Journ. Soc. Stat., Aug.-Sept., 1912, pp. 409, 410.

KOLLMAN, P. *Die Statistik in Deutschland.* Archiv f. Sozialw., XXXIV, 1, 1912.

KOLLMAN, P. *Die Stellung der Statistik im Staats- und Gemeindedienst im Deutschen Reich.* Deutsches Stat. Zentralblatt, Feb., 1912.

MAGEE, J. D. *The degree of correspondence between two series of index numbers.* Quart. Pubs. Am. Stat. Assoc., June, 1912.

Suggests as a measure of the "degree of correspondence" of two statistical series the average of a series of fractions which measure the deviations of the step-by-step (or year-by-year) variations of one series from the corresponding variations of the other. For many purposes this measure is too rigorous.

MARCH, L. *La grammaire de la science.* Journ. Soc. Stat., Apr., 1912.

Extracts relating to statistical method from March's forthcoming translation of Pearson's *Grammar of Science*, with an introduction by the translator.

MARCH, L. *La théorie des salaires.* Journ. Soc. Stat., Aug.-Sept., 1912.

A discussion based upon an extended abstract of Moore's *Laws of Wages*. Appreciative, but not accepting all of Moore's conclusions or his judgment as to the significance of his own work.

MENDELSON, M. *Die Entwicklungsrichtungen der deutschen Volkswirtschaft nach der neusten Statistik.* II-VI. Zeitschr. f. Socialw., Apr., May, June, July, Sept., 1912.

These articles may serve to illustrate what Giffen called "the utility of common statistics." Easily available statistics, especially those of the industrial census of 1907, are marshalled in such a way as to picture certain important economic changes in Germany, such as the passing of house industries and the growing dominance of the money economy; the increasingly minute division of labor, the growth of foreign trade as a mark of "industrialization," and the rise of great industrial undertakings.

MEURIOT, P. *L'almanach de Gotha.* Journ. Soc. Stat., June, 1912.

A history of the famous annual.

MEURIOT, P. *Dans quel sens se développent les métropoles européennes.* Journ. Soc. Stat., May, 1912.

A study of some of the economic and geographic features of city growth.

MOORE, H. L. *A reply to Professor Edgeworth's review of Professor Moore's "Laws of Wages."* Econ. Journ., June, 1912.

Concerned primarily with Edgeworth's contentions that Moore's use of the Galton-Pearson difference theorem in constructing a "standard population" of wage-earners is misleading and that Moore's thesis that differences in wages follow differences in ability is unproved. Professor Edgeworth contributes a rather caustic rejoinder.

MUELLER, J. *Uersuch einer Statistik des Vermögens deutscher Städte.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Mar., 1912.

A careful inquiry, covering 68 cities. The methods used should be of interest to students of municipal accounting and the results to all students of municipal economics.

DE PISSARGEVSKY, L. *Note sur les recensements de divers pays.* Journ. Soc. Stat., Aug.-Sept., 1912.

Contains a number of interesting diagrams, showing the distribution of the population of various countries by age, marital condition, and employment (laborers and employees, employers, and inactive).

POTRON, L'ABBE. *Contribution mathématique à l'étude des problèmes de la production et des salaires.* Journ. Soc. Stat., May, 1912.

Proposes a method of determining the cost of living in terms of all the products (and labor) used up in the production of consumption goods.

ROBINSON, L. N. *The unit in criminal statistics.* Journ. Crim. Law and Criminol., July, 1912.

Criminal statistics may count: (1) cases, (2) infractions of the law, (3) delinquents. The best results are given by the use of all three units.

SMITH, E. *Report of the committee on criminal statistics of the American Prison Association.* Journ. Crim. Law and Criminol., Mar., 1912.

TROUP, J. McD. and MAYNARD, G. D. *Note on the extent to which the distribution of disease in houses is determined by the laws of chance.* Biometrika, Jan., 1912.

WATKINS, G. P. *The relation between kinds of statistical units and the quality of statistical material.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Aug., 1912.

An abstract and general treatment of an important topic. Statistical units are classified as: (1) individual things (natural kinds and produced kinds), and (2) mensurational units (physical and pecuniary measures). Superiority is claimed for the first class, while pecuniary measures are held to be particularly unsatisfactory.

WILSON, E. B. *Mathematical economics.* Bull. Am. Math. Soc., June, 1912.

An appreciative review of Pareto's *Manuel d'économie politique*, with some interesting observations on the scope of mathematical economics in general. A few of Pareto's more elementary equations are given and their significance explained.

YULE, U. *On the methods of measuring association between two attributes.* Journ. Royal Stat. Soc., May, 1912.

An inquiry of the first importance. Yule lucidly explains the derivation and meaning of his "coefficient of association" and presents a seemingly superior alternative measure which he calls the "coefficient of colligation." The use of the ordinary product sum correlation for a four-fold correlation table is defended. It is shown that Pearson's "normal coefficient" is of very restricted usefulness.

————— *Chômage.* Bull. Stat. Gén. de la France, July, 1912.

A tabulation of statistics of unemployment in 38 French cities, obtained by the census of 1911.